

viewpoints; that the Federal Government is called upon to provide some protection for the vast expenditure which has been made in our national forests; and that the department commander and executive committee take the proper procedure to bring this to the attention of the proper Federal officials; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2689. By the SPEAKER: Petition of a list of voters from Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, The Very Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Creator of all things, by whose eternal thought the worlds were made, and by whose sleepless care they are upheld: Grant to us all a clearer vision of our task, a more intensive purpose, as, under the subduing power of the spirit of Thy calm, we bring all scattered thoughts into captivity unto Thee. Do Thou sanctify each endeavor in behalf of our beloved country, mantle us with the wings of Thy love, that in virtue we may walk the path of glory with liberty in righteousness as our crown of pride, marching breast-forward a united people in whom no fear shall dwell save only that of being faithless to our trust.

Vouchsafe to our President and all who share with him the vast responsibilities of leadership a glimpse of those invisible forces brooding o'er this weight and woe, and grant them in these days of wordless longing the sense of Thy power, that, through the lonely ways of suffering and pain, they may climb to those shining heights white with the Presence of the Living God.

Bless our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and all who serve our country, and do Thou remember no more our base material pride that in the past has brought us only days of shame, but do Thou reveal to us anew the truth, oftentimes forgotten, that the enduring strength of a nation's life is coextensive with its high ideals. In our Saviour's name we pray and for His sake. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On motion of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 16, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States withdrawing a nomination and submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Glass	Overton
Andrews	Green	Pepper
Austin	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Reed
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Herring	Rosier
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Barkley	Holman	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hughes	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Brown	Kilgore	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Taft
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McKellar	Truman
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Tydings
Connally	Maloney	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Wagner
Downey	Murdoch	Wallgren
Doxey	Murray	Walsh
Ellender	Norris	White
George	Nye	Wiley
Gerry	O'Daniel	Willis
Gillette	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] has been delayed in reaching Washington.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is attending a meeting of the Republican National Committee and is therefore necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the joint statement issued by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada on April 17 last.

There being no objection, the joint statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President announced today that, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, a conference, in which all of the United Nations with air-training programs under way, either in the United States or Canada, would be invited to participate, would be held in Ottawa early in May.

The purpose of the meeting lies along the lines of further united military efforts. The meeting in Ottawa would extend the air programs to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel.

Great progress has already been made in pooling the airplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the conference developed out of the recognition of the desirability of more closely coordinating the British Commonwealth (including Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) air-training plan with the greatly extended air-training program undertaken by the United States and others of the United Nations. In addition, this would include China, Norway, the Netherlands, and several others which are already at war with the Axis.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

#### By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A petition of sundry citizens of Kent County, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit strikes in defense plants and to discontinue double pay for Sundays and holidays, also time and a half for overtime for more than 40 hours per week in defense industries, and also to limit profits in war industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors for Saginaw, Mich., stating that "we encourage all county officials and employees to earnestly adhere to their Nation's call for economy and cooperation in their several duties and responsibilities," and pledging "every effort to assist all local agencies in the prosecution of the war and the preservation of home defense as well as to assist the States and Federal agencies to promote and finance the war effort," etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

#### By Mr. MEAD:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATE OF NEW YORK,

#### IN ASSEMBLY,

Albany, February 16, 1942.

Whereas the national administration has enacted legislation to provide old-age security benefits for many of our citizens and is contemplating the expansion of the social-security program to include other groups not now eligible for such benefits; and

Whereas under the social-security law only the employees of covered employers may participate in social-security benefits, and only the covered employers are required to pay social-security tax, the covered employer and the covered employee each paying one-half thereof; and

Whereas there are in the State of New York a great many employees who were formerly covered by the law and were formerly eligible for benefits thereunder, but who, through no action or choice on their part, became ineligible under the law when they, through no

action or choice on their part, became employees of uncovered employers; and

Whereas a great many of such employees who so became ineligible under the social-security law are desirous of being eligible thereunder and being covered thereby, and to participate in social-security benefits, and are willing to pay not only the amount of employee contributions but also the amount of employer contributions which their present employer would have been required to pay if such employer were covered under the law: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the senate concur),* That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to amend the Social Security Act to provide that all employees who were formerly covered by the social-security law and who heretofore made contributions thereto in the form of employee tax, and who became ineligible through no action or choice on their part, may again become eligible under the social-security law for social-security benefits upon signifying their willingness to pay not only the amount of employee contributions but also the amount of employer contributions which their present employer would have been required to pay if such employer were covered by the law; and be it further

*Resolved (if the senate concur),* That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,  
Clerk.

In senate, March 24, 1942. Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the Senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,  
Clerk.

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
IN SENATE,  
Albany, March 16, 1942.

Whereas every individual and every locality throughout the United States has a common responsibility for the prosecution of the present war, and because an attack on a coastal city or any other locality would constitute an attack upon the entire United States, and the resulting cost of injuries to civilians, whether or not gainfully employed, properly constitutes a part of the total cost of carrying the conflict to a successful conclusion; and

Whereas it is recognized that a part of the cost of war is the obligation of support and maintenance of the economic status of civilians and their dependents deprived of their income or ability to maintain themselves by reason of injuries or death caused by enemy action; and

Whereas various States, including New York, have enacted workmen's compensation laws providing benefits to injured employees or, in case of death, to their dependents, and under such laws have provided methods of administration which, based on trial and long years of experience, meet the wishes of the people of such States as to the amount of the benefits, the best methods of their determination and the proper procedure for their payment, and the amounts of such benefits established under the various State laws have been fixed by the legislature with due consideration to the economic loss arising from injury or death to employees in the particular State; and

Whereas it is probable that should the attack resulting in the injury or death of civilians take place during their working hours

and at their working places, claims under workmen's compensation laws may be filed, and the authorities charged with enforcing such laws may require that compensation be paid to those injured or the dependents of those killed at work; and such awards of compensation under existing laws would constitute a liability against employers, which liability may be assumed by contract by State funds, self-insurers, and insurance companies, and must be paid at least to the extent of existing assets; and the losses resulting from an attack of great proportion might seriously impair their ability not only to pay such awards, but also might threaten the very security of the payment of compensation to hundreds of thousands of civilians injured or the dependents of those killed in industry, some of whose claims date back to the very inception of the law; and

Whereas in the enactment of such workmen's compensation laws the various State legislatures did not and could not have had in contemplation the possibility of losses due to war hazards such as currently exist at this time; and

Whereas insofar as such benefits may apply to civilians injured and killed in the course of their employment, the benefits shall be those that would be applicable under the workmen's compensation law in effect in the place at which they were employed; and

Whereas such legislation shall provide, insofar as such persons may be compensated under existing workmen's compensation laws, that the employers, State funds or the insurance carriers directly responsible therefor, upon making such payments, shall be reimbursed by the United States; and

Whereas such legislation shall provide that existing administrative agencies of the various States and of existing insurance organizations with their extensive service facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the administration of such law and the distribution of the benefits thereunder, thus avoiding the necessity of establishing agencies which may prove unnecessary and which would duplicate already existing facilities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the assembly concur),* That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby urges the Congress of the United States to foster and support legislation providing benefits to civilians who may be injured or the dependents of civilians who may be killed by reason of enemy action, which benefits shall be a charge upon the whole people of the United States, equitably and proportionately distributed; and be it further

*Resolved (if the assembly concur),* That the clerk of the senate be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Member of the Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,  
Clerk.

In assembly, March 18, 1942. Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,  
Clerk.

#### JEWISH ARMY IN PALESTINE—RESOLUTION OF ELMIRA (N. Y.) CHAPTER OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Mr. MEAD presented a letter embodying a resolution adopted by the Elmira (N. Y.) Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America, with reference to the creation of an army in Palestine to fight under British command.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and

ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION  
OF AMERICA,  
ELMIRA CHAPTER,  
Elmira, N. Y., April 15, 1942.

Senator JAMES M. MEAD,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MEAD: At the last meeting of the Elmira Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the Elmira Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America, fervently working and praying for the victory of America and the United Nations—the victory of truth, justice, and freedom—express our grave concern over the continued refusal of the British Government to grant to the Jews of Palestine their rightful place and status as Allies in our common struggle. The Holy Land, whence sprang humanity's noblest ideals, has been destined to constitute one of the most vital strategic areas in humanity's gravest trial. The Jews of Palestine stand eagerly prepared to give their energies, their resources, their lives to the service of the democratic cause and for the defense of the homeland they have reclaimed by their heroic toil. Today they are being denied the opportunity of full participation in the battle for civilization.

"We declare that the Jews of Palestine must be granted not only the opportunity to participate fully, but the right to participate equally. They must be admitted to the war against barbarism not grudgingly, but in the full exercise of their right and status as a free people on its own soil. They who have been so cruelly persecuted by Nazi tyranny, they who bled for freedom, demand a place on the firing line to play their part in the defeat of nazism in their own name, under the inspiration of the ancient emblems of the Jewish people and in the dynamic recognition of the equality and freedom of all peoples.

"We therefore respectfully urge you to use your good offices in conformity with the spirit and traditions of this country to help secure for the Jews of Palestine the right to organize a Jewish fighting force under British command or Allied command.

"We ask such recognition for the Jews of Palestine in the name of the Jewish people who have been the victims of Fascist persecution; in the name of the Homeland hallowed by Jewish sacrifices and restored by Jewish efforts; in the name of the victory all free peoples are uniting to achieve; in the name of the ideals of freedom and justice and equality to which the United Nations are dedicated in the great struggle in which we are now engaged."

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE I. FISCHER,  
Secretary.

#### PREPARATION FOR LASTING PEACE—PETITION

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask consent to offer, for reference to the appropriate committee and printing in the RECORD, a letter embodying a petition, which has been sent to me by Miss Mary Ware Dennett, chairman of World Federalists, which petition was signed by many citizens of the State of Connecticut. It refers to the need that we "prepare in time of war for lasting peace," and suggests "calling at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a world federal constitution."

There being no objection, the letter embodying the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and



ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD FEDERALISTS,  
NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC WORLD GOVERNMENT,  
April 8, 1942.

Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: In March 1942 the following residents of the State of Connecticut: Addie L. Webber, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Earl S. Warren, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Effie G. Silverthorne, 309 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. William Sargent, 350 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. Bessie Morton, Rockville; Ludella Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; Mrs. E. J. Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; E. J. Morgan, 875 Main Street, Willimantic; Arthur E. Morrill, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Ada N. Merrifield, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Caroline A. Lester, 309 Windham Road, Willimantic; Minnie A. Kramer, 363 Windham Road, Willimantic; J. H. Keith, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; E. L. Keith, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Windham Road, Willimantic; Walter House, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Harriett House, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Joseph H. Heath, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Alice M. Heath, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Mary M. Hama, 186 Prospect Street, Willimantic; Mrs. Stella Gregory, 754 Main Street, Willimantic; Margaret Deardon, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. H. E. Downer, Turner Street, Willimantic; Mrs. Frank Chamberlin, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Frank E. Chamberlin, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Lotie A. Beckwith, Camp Ground, Willimantic; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrows, 134 Prospect Street, Willimantic; Frank Anthony, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Ella Anthony, 353 Windham Road, Willimantic; Philip Angello, 158 Gifford Avenue, Willimantic; Herbert F. Allen, Camp Ground, Willimantic; William Howard Donahue, Old Lyme; Margaret S. Lincoln, 4403 Whitney Avenue, Mount Carmel; Irving Fisher, Box 1825, New Haven; Mrs. Allan Cowperthwaite, New Haven; Sara Walter, 28 Pierce Place, Stamford; William M. Agar, Taconic; have signed the following petition:

"We, undersigned citizens of the United States of America, respectfully petition our President and Congress to prepare in time of war for lasting peace by calling at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a world Federal constitution under which we may unite to establish and maintain order through democratic world government.

"It is our conviction that membership in this world union should be open to all other peoples when they are able and willing to meet simple, just, and democratic requirements of admission, so that it will grow quickly and peacefully into an all-inclusive commonwealth of man. Only such a world order, we hold, can create the conditions under which economic justice, security, and opportunity for all can prevail.

"We confidently believe that this action by the United States would shorten the war through its influence on all other peoples, including those under enemy governments, and would help to bring a form of victory which would also win the peace."

This brings the total number of signatures to the above petition in the State of Connecticut to 91 on March 31, 1942.

Sincerely yours,  
MARY WARE DENNETT,  
Chairman.

#### PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I present to the Senate a list of 5,154 peti-

tioners from 14 States, asking for the enactment of Senate bill 860. These petitioners are distressed over the deplorable conditions existing in and around Army and Navy reservations caused by liquor, and believe that our war effort would be much more effective if conditions were improved during the war as provided in Senate bill 860.

I ask unanimous consent that the list of States and the number of petitioners be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the list will be printed in the RECORD.

The list referred to is as follows:

PETITIONS IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 860	
Arkansas: Gillham.....	49
California:	
Pomona.....	17
Live Oak.....	27
Florida:	
Pinellas Park.....	70
Miami.....	37
Illinois: Mount Vernon.....	85
Indiana: Liberty Center.....	18
Iowa:	
Earlham.....	18
Elliott.....	48
Maryland: Baltimore.....	144
Massachusetts: Newton.....	18
Montana: Butte.....	24
New Jersey:	
Camden.....	11
Clarksboro.....	54
Irvington.....	59
New York:	
Albany.....	43
Argyle.....	36
Ballston Spa.....	10
Clayton.....	51
Chili.....	38
Easton.....	17
Falconer.....	26
Freeville.....	17
Guilfordland.....	25
Harpursville.....	38
Honeoye Falls.....	41
Jamestown.....	45
LaFargeville.....	50
Lebanon.....	20
Orleans County.....	40
Newburgh.....	250
Newfield.....	46
Ransomville.....	41
Rochester.....	25
Sprakers.....	29
Syracuse.....	177
Waterport.....	17
Watertown.....	41
Wilson.....	24
Erie County.....	21
Cortland.....	29
Pennsylvania:	
New Brighton.....	13
Pittsburgh.....	189
Wilksburg.....	53
South Dakota: Watertown.....	13
Texas:	
Borger.....	95
Corpus Christi.....	123
Douglas.....	57
Eagle Lake.....	14
Electra.....	347
Littlefield.....	110
San Antonio.....	41
Washington:	
Bellingham.....	34
Bremerton.....	186
Brewster.....	111
Burlington.....	33
Castle Rock.....	81
Centralia.....	22
Chelan.....	45
Coupeville.....	17
Custer.....	46
Elma.....	44
Everson.....	43

#### PETITIONS IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 860—CON.

Washington—Continued	
Kelso.....	38
Kirkland.....	22
Longview.....	281
Manette.....	76
Mount Vernon.....	268
Port Orchard.....	140
Seattle.....	254
Shelton.....	130
Snohomish.....	113
Tacoma.....	24
Vancouver.....	50
Washington.....	23
Winlock.....	43
Wisconsin: Antigo.....	71
Miscellaneous.....	5

Total..... 5,154

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4579) to amend subsection (c) of section 1 of Public, No. 846, Seventy-fourth Congress (S. 3055), an act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1264) thereon.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 2461. A bill for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURTON:

S. 2462. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the United States Parcel Post Building Co., of Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2463. A bill for the relief of M. C. Roberts and Robert Roberts (collectively); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

S. 2464. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 2465. A bill to amend section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2466. A bill to amend section 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, a few weeks ago the Senate passed Senate bill 2025, increasing the remuneration of the enlisted men of the Army. Today, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], I ask consent to introduce a bill providing for the dependents of our enlisted men.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 2467. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill 2468, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2469. A bill for the relief of William Edward Fleming; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2470. A bill for the relief of Eileen Collins Treacy; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. BROWN also introduced Senate bill 2471, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and appears under a separate heading, and he also introduced Senate bill 2472, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

#### AMENDMENT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that I may introduce a bill to bring into the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act inductees or draftees who entered the service since the enactment of the law. On examination of the act I find that it does not cover the cases of draftees who incurred obligations after the date of the approval of the act and before the date of their induction into service. I ask that this bill, providing for an amendment to cover such cases, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, because the legislation originated in that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2468) to amend section 302 (1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EMPLOYEES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the so-called Hatch Act, which, if enacted, will eliminate the prohibition against political activities by teachers in the public schools.

I also ask consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD two letters from the National Education Association, as well as a statement from the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the letters and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2471) to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, with respect to its application to officers and employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic, and cultural institutions, establishments, and agencies, commonly known as the Hatch Act, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The letters and statement presented by Mr. BROWN are as follows:

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE  
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY  
THROUGH EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1942.  
The Honorable PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BROWN: I have just returned from the San Francisco Convention of the

National Education Association with the conviction that the teachers of practically every State in the Union will fight vigorously for the passage of the Brown amendment to the Hatch Act, and are desirous of following the guidance of our commission in this matter.

I was indeed sorry to learn of Senator HATCH's accident. I hope you have been able to get his consent to advance your amendment in his absence. I would appreciate very much any information you have concerning the advancement of this bill so that appropriate action may be taken by the teachers in the various States.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD DUSHANE.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE  
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY  
THROUGH EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1942.  
The Honorable PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Senator From Michigan,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BROWN: I am very much pleased with the communication you have received from Senator HATCH expressing his approval of action on your amendment. Since my last interview with you I have talked to a number of leading school men of the country and I am sure we are ready to proceed in support of your amendment as soon as it is ready for action.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD DUSHANE.

#### THE HATCH ACT AND THE SCHOOLS

The Hatch Act must be amended to safeguard freedom of learning and teaching. The original act, passed in 1939, was an outgrowth of alleged abuses of Federal relief funds in the various States. After a brief experience it was claimed that some of the abuses were caused by State employees receiving part pay from Federal sources, so the act was amended in 1940 by extending it to certain State officers and employees.

Although teachers belong to a profession that does not condone or indulge in corrupt political practices, and although the record of debate in Congress does not indicate that there was any belief that teachers needed to be restrained from improper political procedure, yet the Hatch Act, as finally enacted and interpreted, interferes with the long recognized political rights of many thousands of American teachers.

Some of the provisions of the Hatch Act seek to prevent political corruption and are in no sense injurious to the teaching profession, and in fact, in some cases provide necessary protection. There are other sections, however, which are definitely objectionable to teachers, which will limit their effectiveness, and which will interfere with the full functioning of teachers as protectors and citizenship instructors of millions of students.

Teachers have been slow to realize the full significance and the wide applications of the Hatch Act. It was at first believed that it covered only teachers in land-grant colleges and vocational teachers in federally aided systems. As questions have arisen concerning the extent of this law the United States Civil Service Commission has made rulings and it now appears that in view of recent interpretations the Hatch Act can be, and probably will be, construed to apply to a majority of American teachers.

One of the basic purposes of the defense commission is to protect teachers from conditions which interfere with their full functioning. The commission believes that certain sections of the Hatch Act interfere with the protection of public schools, interfere with the freedom of teaching, and will be used as a means of threatening, intimidating,

and coercing leaders, administrators, and other members of the teaching profession. The defense commission will make every effort to bring about such amendments of the Hatch Act as will restore and protect teachers' necessary rights and freedoms.

#### Three sections should be amended

A careful study of the Hatch Act reveals three sections which, from the standpoint of the teaching profession, are objectionable and should be amended:

Section 2 of the act, although not yet adjudicated by the courts, will probably prevent numerous members of the teaching profession from discussing Federal policies involved in any election, or the qualifications of candidates for Federal office in their classrooms or teachers' meetings.

Likewise, section 9 (a) may be so interpreted as to discourage all teachers employed by the Federal Government or the District of Columbia from discussing Federal issues involved in an election or the merits of the candidates for Federal office in their classrooms or teachers' meetings. These teachers are specifically prohibited from taking any part in political management or in political campaigns.

Section 12 prohibits any State or local teacher or school official, any part of whose compensation is derived from Federal loans or grants, from doing or saying anything, as teachers, which will influence any nomination or election. This section also prevents any participation by such teachers in political management or political campaigns. Teachers affected by this act cannot become candidates for any political office.

#### To whom does the Hatch Act apply?

The law authorizes the United States Civil Service Commission to interpret and enforce various provisions of the act. Based on actions by the United States Civil Service Commission up to the present time, it may be said authoritatively that:

1. All employees of land-grant colleges and universities, except possibly those engaged in building construction, are included in the provisions of the Hatch Act.

2. All vocational teachers and employees, any part of whose compensation comes from Federal aid, are likewise included.

3. All teachers whose compensation is in any part derived from the income of Federal grazing and forest lands are subject to the Hatch Act.

4. In view of prior decisions, it is probable that all teachers whose school systems receive any Federal vocational funds will be subject to the Hatch Act, unless such funds are accounted for separately from other school funds.

5. In the light of prior decisions it is probable that teachers, any part of whose income comes from land grants from the Federal Government to State school systems, will be included under the Hatch Act. Such an interpretation would include under the provisions of the Hatch Act a majority of teachers in the United States.

#### Why teachers should be excluded

Following is a brief statement of reasons why teachers should be excluded from sections 2 9 (a), and 12 of the Hatch Act:

1. Teachers belong to a profession which disapproves of and does not engage in pernicious political practices, and they would continue to be good citizens without the Hatch Act.

2. This act is discriminatory in that it applied to some teachers and not to others.

3. The Hatch Act interferes with the freedom of teachers to discuss political issues freely and without Federal political control or censorship. In order to train our youth for understanding and participation in American political life it is of vital importance that the teachers' freedom to teach the truth shall not be interfered with.

4. If teachers are to train effectively our youth for citizenship they must have full rights of citizenship themselves.



5. American public schools are dependent upon the understanding and loyalty of our citizens for their financial support and their development and improvement. Very often questions involving the welfare of the schools are issues in political elections. Frequently candidates who are enemies of education run for political office. The integrity and often the very existence of schools depend upon the political activity of members of the teaching profession. It is part of their professional obligation to keep the needs and problems of the schools before the voters of their communities and States.

6. Under the Federal Constitution the management and control of education is a State function. A comparison between American schools and those of totalitarian countries would seem to indicate the wisdom of local and State control of education. The partial disfranchisement and the muzzling of local and State teachers by the Federal Government is as unnecessary and unjustifiable as it is dangerous and alarming.

The Defense Commission believes that section 2, 9 (a), and 12 of the Hatch Act should not apply to members of the teaching profession and will make every effort to have this law amended.

#### DESIGNATION OF LOCKS AT ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL, MICH.—THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. BROWN. I ask consent to introduce a bill to direct the Secretary of War to designate the lock now known as the fourth lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as the General Douglas MacArthur Lock, and to provide for the immediate designation of the new lock at such canal, authorized by section 17 of Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress, as the Governor Chase S. Osborn Lock.

Mr. President, the designation of the lock known as the fourth lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, is a most fitting honor to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose heroic defense in the Philippines is the marvel of all of us. This lock has now no name. It is one of the greatest engineering projects of its kind in the world. It is 80 feet in width and 1,350 feet long and is one of the two principal locks carrying the commerce of the Great Lakes. As everyone knows, this is one of the most vital transportation arteries in our war effort, because almost all our iron is carried through it. Here our steel and other war materials originate.

The new lock about to be constructed under the bill would be named the Governor Chase S. Osborn Lock. Governor Osborn has been a resident of the Sault almost all of his life. He was Governor of Michigan in the years 1911 and 1912, two of the greatest years in Michigan's governmental history. Through Governor Osborn's far-sighted and progressive leadership, Michigan was placed in the forefront of States in the so-called liberal group. The first workmen's compensation law was then enacted, and many of the reforms in behalf of the average man which have become statute law were then pioneered. Governor Osborn generously donated much to the Federal park at the entrance to the locks. It is one of the beauty spots of northern Michigan. He has been looked upon as the leading citizen of our State for a generation, and it is most fitting that this honor to him in his home town should be made while he is living.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2472) providing for the designation of certain locks at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD, in connection with the bill introduced by me relative to the naming of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, an editorial from the Detroit Free Press on the same general subject. The editorial is one of the finest I have yet read with respect to our war effort. It is so thoroughly in accord with my own ideas that I wish I could have been the author of the editorial. It was written by John S. Knight, the broad-minded and able publisher of the Detroit Free Press, the Miami Herald, and the Akron Beacon.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press of April 19, 1942]

#### THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

As the United States approaches the end of 5 months' declared war against the Axis Powers, it becomes more and more evident that we can win this struggle for survival in only one way.

The sole course that holds the hope of eventual and complete victory lies in casting aside the dangerous "defense" psychology which we have embraced with such ardor and adopt, in its place, a mental, spiritual, and physical war policy, which will put us on the offensive as a nation unafraid to risk the dangers and make the sacrifices which such a change will entail.

Buying bonds for "defense," turning out planes and tanks for "defense," conscripting an army for "defense" were understandable slogans a year ago. But the term "defense" should now be dropped for once and for all. It no longer applies to the vital problem at hand of winning the war.

No country ever won a major conflict by remaining behind established borders and barricades and leaving the enemy free to attack when and where he pleased.

Nor will the United States win this war if we allow Hitler to continue to choose the time and place for his onslaughts against the United Nations.

France's famed Maginot line proved poor protection against Germany's modernized attack but had not the people of France been assured by their military experts that all the advantage lay with them in fighting a "defensive" war?

The mighty base at Singapore was considered impregnable by the British because they had heard for generations that England's naval power was supreme wherever her flag was flown.

The much-heralded armies of Poland, Belgium, Holland, and France were swept aside like tin soldiers because all the advantages of a well-timed, splendidly executed offensive were fully capitalized by Germany.

In more recent months, Japan has demonstrated to the sorrow of the Allies that she had perfected a type of amphibious warfare beautifully suited to a war of surprise and aggression in the South Pacific.

Although they are sometimes disdainfully referred to as "copy cats," the Jap transports stay out of harbors and their troops carry light equipment for beach landings, which are effectively protected by ample air support.

The defeats sustained in the Pacific can be attributed to lack of Allied air power, air power that the British didn't possess, air power that we couldn't get there in time.

Without attempting to pose as an expert on the science of modern warfare and its strategy, is there not considerable danger in our

becoming so concerned over what is taking place in the Pacific that we may lose sight of our main objective, which is to break Hitler's hold on Europe?

Today everybody is waiting almost breathlessly to see if Russia can hold out against Hitler's widely advertised spring offensive. Once he launches this drive are we to stand by and patiently await the outcome, contenting ourselves with shipping supplies to Russia?

Or will President Roosevelt and General Marshall be successful in convincing the British that this is the time to create a new front in Italy or France, which will prevent Hitler from using his usually successful formula of overwhelming one nation at a time?

In a two-front war Hitler's difficulties would increase immeasurably. The preponderance of air power would no longer be on his side.

There are several million troops standing by in England. They should be used in an offensive directed against the Continent; not in 1943, as believed planned by the British, but now.

Their places can be taken by American soldiers, whose first assignment will be protection of the British Isles but who later will be called upon to join the invading forces as they are replaced in England by more of our troops.

Dangerous? Hazardous? Costly? Yes; all of these, but far less dangerous, hazardous, and costly in the long run than to stand by while Hitler wins one objective after another and eventually we find ourselves standing alone while we are attacked by Hitler and the French Fleet on one coast and Japan on the other.

If this war is to be won, it must be carried to the enemy. We should never allow it to progress to the stage where it is being fought on American soil. The best guaranty of our security and final victory lies in conducting the most spirited offensive that it is possible for our military strategists to devise.

Our production figures are growing better every day. We are turning out the implements of war well ahead of schedule. The training of our men in the field is moving forward in a manner which is pleasing to the General Staff.

But the war can't be won just by producing more guns, tanks, and supplies. Too many people believe it can, just as too many people have the idea that if we build more airplanes than Hitler and Japan, the war will be over.

It would be nice if that were so. But it is fallacious reasoning to believe that airplanes alone hold the key to victory. Before this war, there were many noted naval experts who placed all their trust in sea power. We know now how antiquated this reasoning was.

Victory for the United Nations lies in the intelligent coordination of air power, sea power, and land power.

Heavy bombers protected by fighter planes can prepare the path for invasion. Our battle wagons, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, supported from the air can hold the enemy's fleet in check at sea.

But it takes infantry and artillery to make landings, occupy enemy territory, and hold it against counterattack.

Hitler will never be beaten until his troops are driven out of the occupied countries of Europe. The British Empire lacks the manpower to do the job alone. This was demonstrated when the Australians in Libya had to be rushed home after hostilities broke out in the Pacific.

That puts the job squarely up to the United States. It is a gigantic assignment fraught with great danger and many risks. It will mean casualties running into the hundreds of thousands. Many of these lives will be lost on the Atlantic, many more on the battlefields of Europe. The thought of sending such a vast expeditionary force abroad casts a chill into the heart of every American parent.

But it is the only way this war can be won. Lulling ourselves with mounting production figures will not be enough. Nor the buying of war bonds or giving up sugar and tires.

Let us profit by the lessons of history and note in Hitler's time what happens to nations intending to fight a defensive war.

The hour has arrived when as a people we began thinking in terms of launching a formidable offensive of our own. The fight must be carried to the enemy and won on his soil.

God grant that we shall the courage and the strength to see to it that the powerful forces aimed against us will never succeed in making America their battleground.

JOHN S. KNIGHT.

#### AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. SCHWARTZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 79, after line 6, to insert:

Kendrick project, Kortes Dam, \$3,000,000.

Shoshone project, Heart Mountain power development, \$815,000.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR BULOW TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

[Mr. BULOW asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address prepared by him, to be delivered over the radio in South Dakota by electrical transcription, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SENATOR BULOW'S CANDIDACY—ADDRESS BY EUGENE MAHONEY

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address to the people of South Dakota by Mr. Eugene Mahoney, an attorney of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WE CAN'T WIN THE WAR BY DEFENSE METHODS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. HUGHES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address by Senator THOMAS of Utah, delivered on March 9, 1942, on the topic "We Can't Win the War by Defense Methods," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WOMEN IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR TRUMAN

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement by Senator TRUMAN in reference to the part being played by women in defense industries, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WARTIME WASHINGTON—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by him before the Milwaukee Civic Alliance, at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 14, 1942, on the subject Wartime Washington, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### A UNITED FRONT AGAINST TYRANNY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address delivered by him on April 14, 1942 on the subject A United Front Against Tyranny, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### NO MONEY TO WASTE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by him on April 17, 1942, before the

thirty-ninth semiannual meeting of the National Petroleum Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the topic, No Money to Waste, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY TO NEW YORK POST OFFICE HOLY NAME SOCIETY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, at the annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of the New York Post Office, at the Hotel Astor, April 19, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PRAYER BY DR. GEORGE GILMOUR, OF ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a prayer offered by Dr. George Gilmour at the United Liberal Church, St. Petersburg, Fla., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DR. WILBUR L. CROSS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from Hartford Courant referring to Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, former Governor of Connecticut, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM BY AMERICAN RAILROADS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the National Petroleum News referring to the accomplishments of American railroads in the movement of petroleum, and to the successful operation of the undertaking by Mr. John Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BRITAIN FINDS GAIN IN WORKS COUNCIL—ARTICLE BY CRAIG THOMPSON

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Craig Thompson entitled "Britain Finds Gain in Works Council," published in the New York Times of April 20, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MICHELSON'S FOG OVER GUAM—ARTICLE BY GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by George Rothwell Brown, published in the Washington Times-Herald of today, entitled "Michelson's Fog Over Guam," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MAINTENANCE OF UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement arrived at on April 1, the special order for this hour is the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2054) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY obtained the floor.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to Senators who may desire to present routine business.

(Several bills were introduced, and other routine business transacted, which appear under the appropriate headings.)

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President—

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hesitate to make this observation, but the practice has recently been inaugurated of some Senator obtaining the floor and yielding for matters which should properly come up during the morning hour. We have a very important matter pending this morning. The able Senator from Texas has the floor, having been recognized, and I shall object to his yielding, except for a question, until we dispose of the pending business. There will then be the remainder of the day for the consideration of minor matters, such as those now being pressed by some Senators.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President—

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield, and the Senator from Oregon may object again if he desires. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President, I have prepared an address to be delivered over the radio in South Dakota by electrical transcription, which I should like to have printed in the Record.

Mr. McNARY. I make the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon makes a point of order. What is the point of order?

Mr. McNARY. That the Senator from Texas can yield only for a question, and the Senator from South Dakota is not asking a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield for a question.

Mr. LEE. When will we be permitted to put these various matters in the Record, in a situation such as this, when the Senator from Texas has the floor on the pending business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma can ask permission to insert material in the Record when he gets recognition in his own right.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am always glad to accommodate Senators, but I have a statement I wish to make, if I may proceed.

With respect to the motion to proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 2054, I beg to say that it had been my purpose to insist upon the motion at this time. However, the President of the United States has personally requested me not to press the motion until he sends a message to the Senate and the House within the approximate period of a week from this date. The President has authorized me to say that he made this request, and that he expects to send a message to the Congress relating to the establishment of a general national policy regarding the cost of living, and all factors relating thereto, including labor. It is also the expectation of the President to address the Nation over the radio following the presentation of the message to the Congress.

Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I feel compelled to withhold insistence upon the motion at this time. However, I feel that in fairness to my own views and position, I should say that I am deeply concerned with respect to



delays in the production of war materials by reason of disturbances in labor relations.

This war is being waged for the safety and security of every American citizen. Our troops are fighting and shedding their blood in order that Americans may enjoy their way of life and their privileges and opportunities. Those in the ranks of labor, as well as all other citizens, owe a duty to the country.

When we need men for the Army we do not ask their consent—we draft them. When we need money for the Treasury, we do not ask the consent of the taxpayers—we tax them. When manufacturers want to secure materials, we do not ask their consent as to how much they shall receive—we clamp down on them with priorities. When citizens want tires, we do not ask their consent—we ration them. Labor alone must not demand that the Government secure their consent with regard to doing their duty to the country which protects them and their opportunities to make a fair wage.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I assume that the distinguished Senator from Texas has not changed his attitude toward the progress of the proposed legislation without having given the subject very careful consideration. If he has given it such consideration, he will not be embarrassed in answering questions regarding why we should accede to this request, assuming that the Executive, especially in time of war, and because of his capacity not only as President, but also as Commander in Chief, has an impressive weight upon the Congress with respect to the performance of its functions when such performance affects the conduct of the war. Respecting that viewpoint, nevertheless, I think the Congress is entitled to know why, after weeks of delay, which seems to some of us to have been unnecessary, we are now asked to slow down in this important effort, the only kind of effort the Congress can make toward the prosecution of the war to victory. Therefore, I wish to ask the Senator from Texas whether he has considered the effect upon the prosecution of the war of delay in enactment of legislation aimed only at continuous, uninterrupted, maximum production of war materials? Has the Senator considered the effect of this request upon our performance of the function of legislation touching this subject?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that I very deeply appreciate his interest in this matter. The Senator from Vermont is a distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and participated in the deliberations of that committee on this bill, and was hearty in his support of it, and I can well understand his concern at the situation as presented.

I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that it is the view of the President of the United States that the approximately 1 week's delay occasioned by his preparing and sending to the

Congress a message dealing not only with this subject but with a number of related matters, is justified, for he feels that it will be a material contribution toward the conduct of the war. He feels that the message and the radio speech to the Nation will be a contribution toward unity of view and harmony of opinion in the prosecution of the war.

I know, as, of course, the Senator from Vermont knows, that if this particular bill should be passed and it does not suit the President, if we should rush it through, as he might feel, at an untimely moment, he could easily dispose of it by veto, and his veto would probably be effective, since it takes a two-thirds vote of the Congress to override the President's veto.

I shall say to the Senator from Vermont that I was very anxious and am still anxious to secure the adoption of this motion. I have not, in anywise, changed my views as to the desirability of the proposed legislation; but, since the Constitution makes the Executive, in a way, a part of the legislative process by requiring his approval of bills which Congress enacts, since it lays upon him the further duty of advising the Congress from time to time as to measures and policies which should be considered, and in view of the direct request by the President that the matter simply be delayed and postponed for a week, the Senator from Texas felt under an imperative compulsion, so far as he was concerned, to withhold for the week any pressure in behalf of this motion.

That is about all I can say to the Senator from Vermont. I cannot, of course, probe into all the mysteries and policies respecting what may occur in the prosecution of the war, but we have had assurances, at least from the press, that production is going forward in a very satisfactory fashion in most of the branches of industrial production for the war, and I suppose that is the reason why the President feels that possibly he can contribute something to the Senate and the House in the way of an over-all picture which may, in the long run, instead of delaying, contribute to the better prosecution of the war. That is about all I can say to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for another question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. AUSTIN. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas what his attitude will be a week from today with respect to this proposed legislation.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not—

Mr. AUSTIN. I mean not with respect to the substance of the proposed legislation, but with respect to proceeding to its consideration.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is calling on me now to give an opinion in advance of the message and all the matters contained in it. I hardly regard that as a fair senatorial question.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I waive that question, and I shall ask another.

Mr. CONNALLY. I mean by that, as the Senator knows, that in this rapidly moving, kaleidoscopic picture, any Sen-

ator who says what he is going to do tomorrow is very foolish, because he does not know. At present I feel compelled to state that I have not changed my views in any respect regarding the desirability and the soundness of the proposed legislation, and I should like to see it enacted, although I do not pretend to know all there is about the subject. I know that other Senators have other bills and other measures and other amendments which they would no doubt offer, and which the Senate might adopt. I understand the Committee on Labor has been "in labor" all morning on a substitute which they expect to offer in case my bill comes up before the Senate, and so I should rather say to the Senator from Vermont that I cannot probe into my mind and know exactly what I will do next Monday. I may talk to the Senator again between now and Monday. I may talk to the President again.

I shall say to the Senator that the request which was made of me was made in the presence of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader of the House, so that it was not only personal but official. The Senator from Texas felt compelled to accede to that request.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the pending motion holds a favored position today on the calendar. Has the Senator considered the possibility of obtaining for his motion respecting his bill a similar position on the next Monday, following this Monday?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall say to the Senator that I have contemplated that, and I hope I can secure the consent of the Senate to preserve the status of my opinion following the President's message. I do not know whether that should be Monday or Tuesday. The message is coming to Congress when we meet Monday, and then the President is going to speak to the Nation that night on the radio. It may be wiser to say Tuesday, but I am perfectly willing to have the motion to call up my bill in order. I desire, however, to retain the status for this motion so that when we convene after the message shall have been delivered it will be in the same position it now occupies.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate shall convene following the delivery of the message by the President of the United States, the motion which I now have pending before the Senate may be in order, so that I may at that time present my motion for immediate consideration of Senate bill 2054.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. McNARY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. Does that necessarily mean that the pendency of the motion will interfere with the consideration of

other business, and that other business cannot be considered without obtaining unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the Senator's motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that if the request of the Senator from Texas is agreed to, the consideration of the ordinary business of the Senate would not be interfered with in the meantime.

Mr. McNARY. This would operate as a special order for Monday or Tuesday of next week?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would operate as a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to submit a suggestion to the Senator for his comment. I think under the circumstances there are obvious reasons for waiting upon Executive recommendation with respect to a subject as complicated and complex as this one is, and of course the Senator's bill only touches one phase of it. On the other hand, I think there is something to be said for making some progress today, because, in my opinion, the country has waited a very long time for Senate action upon these related subjects, and I think the country thinks that we long since passed the zero hour here in Washington without appropriate action.

I rather dislike to see the day go by without some progress being made toward fixing the purpose of the Senate to legislate. I was going to suggest to the Senator this inquiry: Why might we not agree to the Senator's motion making his bill the unfinished business today, and then temporarily lay it aside until such day next week as the Senator might indicate?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan for his sympathy, and from his attitude I am sure I shall have his support on the bill.

It has been suggested to me, however, in view of the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Oregon, that if, as the Senator from Michigan suggests, the motion should be agreed to, then it would require unanimous consent to transact other business in the meantime, such as consideration of bills on the calendar and other matters which it might be desired to bring before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did I understand the Chair to say that unanimous consent had been granted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not as yet been granted.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, what the Senator would do is simply to have his motion in order either next Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. CONNALLY. Pending; not in order, but pending.

Mr. HILL. Well, consideration of his motion would come up automatically

after the reading of the message from the President. Is that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Texas would simply delay consideration of his motion which is now pending until that time.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is the purpose of making the request.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As I understand, the present request of the Senator from Texas is simply to preserve the status quo as to the special order of April 1, 1942, with reference to today, until after the President shall have delivered his message?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In which case the order shall then come into effect. In that situation the motion of the Senator from Texas would be considered as pending at the next meeting of the Senate after the President delivers his message. If, on the other hand, we should follow the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan and now make the bill of the Senator from Texas the unfinished business, it could not be displaced in the meantime without unanimous consent, except on motion, which would have the effect of displacing it permanently, in which case the bill would lose its status. If the motion of the Senator from Texas is made after the delivery of the President's message, and the motion is agreed to, making the bill of the Senator from Texas the unfinished business, then, of course, the bill will be subject to amendment by any other labor proposal which may be offered from any quarter.

Mr. HILL. The effect would be the same as though the motion should come up today.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I agree with the Senator from Michigan that the people of the country are today looking intently to Congress. What we do in respect to this matter is of very great importance, affecting, I think, the morale of our people. Personally, I should prefer to do something positive rather than to take the course now suggested. In any event, Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not yield the position of advantage now occupied by the proposed legislation without providing for its reinstatement on a day certain in the future.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me ask the Senator from Vermont and also the Senator from Michigan what they think of this suggestion: Instead of making the motion in order on the day following the delivery of the message, the bill could be made the pending business on that date.

Mr. AUSTIN. That would be very much better. I am sure that all the people would feel a sense of greater security if some such result as that were accomplished here today.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator from Texas mean to make it in order to consider his motion to take up his bill?

Mr. CONNALLY. No. The Senator from Vermont wanted some definite action. It occurred to me that if the request were modified so that, instead of making the motion in order, the bill were made the pending business, that would be another step toward bringing the bill before the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. That would make the bill a special order of business.

Mr. HILL. Consideration of the Senator's motion would be a special order of business.

Mr. CONNALLY. That was my original request; but I am suggesting a possible modification of the request in order to satisfy Senators who are in sympathy with the bill.

Mr. HILL. As I understood, the original request of the Senator from Texas would make it the order of the day, so to speak, to consider whether the Senate should take up his bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. My original request was to preserve the status as it now exists. That status would provide for consideration of my motion. The Senate could adopt or reject the motion.

The suggestion now made is to make the bill a special order of business, and make it the pending business, which would not require an affirmative vote of the Senate later to take it up. It would be up. I am not making such a request for unanimous consent. I simply propounded the proposal to the Senator from Vermont so as to obtain his view about it. I do not know whether I could obtain unanimous consent of the Senate for such a proposal. I see some Senators indicating by a shake of their heads that they would not agree, so I will not ask unanimous consent when I know I cannot obtain it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was about to suggest to the Senator from Texas that it seems to me that the latest suggestion would not be very fair. It would mean that by unanimous consent the Senate had already disposed of the motion to proceed to consider his bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I grant that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think the Senator from Texas is entitled to maintain his position. I do not want to do anything to prevent him from carrying out the plans which he has in mind. Personally I could not agree to the latest suggestion, because it would not express my position.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Wisconsin indicates that he would object.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am perfectly willing to accept the responsibility.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not want to put the responsibility on him. However, there is no use in asking unanimous consent when I see three or four heads shaking, saying "no."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may the request be stated? Precisely what is it?



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Texas restate his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not have a photographic mind. I may vary a word or two.

I ask unanimous consent that on the day following the delivery of the message of the President of the United States to the Congress the motion of the Senator from Texas to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, a bill relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of national defense, be in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. If I correctly understand the unanimous request by the Senator from Texas, it is rather indefinite. We do not know when the President will send a message to Congress. Personally I have no objection to postponing consideration of the motion to a definite date, not later than next Monday.

Mr. CONNALLY. Will the Senator agree to next Tuesday? The reason I suggest that is that the President will not have made his speech to the country until Monday night. For us to receive his message at 12 o'clock, and then proceed at once to take up something without any opportunity thoroughly to study and read the message might seem like undue haste. If the Senator will agree to Tuesday, I am perfectly willing to substitute Tuesday following next Monday.

Mr. McNARY. I do not object to Tuesday, so long as the date is set specifically.

Mr. CONNALLY. I agree to that, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Texas, as modified? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN OKLAHOMA

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, last Wednesday Gov. Leon C. Phillips, of Oklahoma, in testifying before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, made some very derogatory statements with respect to the C. C. C. and N. Y. A. organizations of Oklahoma.

These statements do not represent the belief or attitude of the people of my State. They merely represent the personal feelings and prejudice of Governor Phillips. His statements were not based upon any thorough investigation, and when asked for facts and figures he admitted that he did not have them.

Both these Federal agencies have met with universally popular approval in our State. The young people in the C. C. C. camps and N. Y. A. organization are the finest type of American youth. Both these agencies have contributed materially to the building of character as well as the teaching of trades, and in many cases the rehabilitation of young lives.

Therefore, I feel that I am representing the people of Oklahoma when I say that the statements of our Governor are

very much resented by the people of our State.

The trades learned in both these organizations are of inestimable value to our war program at the present time. The training the young people have received and are receiving is helping to relieve the bottlenecks in our industrial program today.

Mr. Bruce Carter, the N. Y. A. director of Oklahoma, has made the following statement regarding the organization in our State:

I am surprised that the Governor of the great and progressive State of Oklahoma would refer to thousands of Oklahoma youth as "jailbirds." I am surprised that he would be willing to retard the war effort by stopping 500 youth a month from going to work in vital war industries. I am surprised that he would say that Oklahoma youth won't work when we have this letter from Joseph J. Jenks, personnel officer of the United States Aluminum Co., of Fairfield, Conn.:

"We feel that your organization has done a wonderful job starting this emergency program and aiding us in securing qualified workers to meet our needs. I might also add that if you can supply us with 100 foundry workers within the next month, we shall be more than pleased to employ them. I would appreciate it very much if these boys could be selected from Oklahoma."

When we have this letter from the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif.:

"Our records indicated that these men have come to us well qualified for shipyard work and that they have since proven themselves to be excellent employees."

When we have this letter from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, of Burbank, Calif.:

"After observing our records we find that your boys without exception have been above average. We feel that the training they received from your projects has been very inclusive and entirely satisfactory for our work at Lockheed."

When the M. B. Manufacturing Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn., said:

"The National Youth Administration is doing a worth-while job and their contribution of semiskilled workers is invaluable in the present emergency."

I am surprised that he would be willing to penalize the youth of Oklahoma by refusing them the opportunity of training that will equip them for a job in the vital war effort.

We have some 3,220 youth in Oklahoma today in 28 war-production shops, who are receiving training in machine shop, sheet metal, welding, foundry, joinery, radio, auto mechanics, pattern making, electrical, power sewing, and aircraft woodwork. I am surprised that Governor Phillips does not know his Oklahoma well enough to know that since Pearl Harbor the National Youth Administration has sent more than 100 youths every week to jobs in the war-production plants.

Since November of last year, we have sent from 25 to 65 youths every week to New Haven, Conn., where these youths are employed by the Vaught-Sikorsky Airplane Corporation, the United States Aluminum Co., etc. To the Denver ordnance plant in Denver, to the shipbuilding yards on the coast and on the Gulf, we have sent scores of youth. Literally hundreds of youth from Oklahoma are employed by Boeing Aircraft Co., Stearman Aircraft, Beachcraft, and Cessna Aircraft Cos. in Wichita, Kans., as well as all of the airplane factories on the Pacific coast.

I knew that the red-haired, cigar-chewing Governor of Oklahoma hated the present administration; I knew he hated President Roosevelt and all he stands for, but I did

not believe he would allow his prejudiced mind to attack and condemn his own youth within the State of Oklahoma.

Governor Phillips does not know the National Youth Administration in Oklahoma; he could not make such an attack if he did know the program.

Only today I received a telegram asking the National Youth Administration "to send 40 welders to Seattle, Wash., on April 26, 40 on May 3, and 25 each week thereafter." I received a telegram yesterday asking us to increase our quota to 75 a week to go to Connecticut.

BRUCE G. CARTER,  
State Youth Administrator.

Mr. President, no one is in a better position to refute the statements of Governor Phillips officially than Mrs. Mabel Bassett, who for a number of years has been and is today commissioner of charities and corrections for the State of Oklahoma. She made the following statement in a telegram to President Roosevelt:

As State commissioner of charities and corrections serving my twentieth year in this capacity, I want to say the statement made by Governor Phillips is untrue and has no foundation whatever. Working constantly as I do with youth in Oklahoma and prisoners in our institutions, I must say the National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps are and have been of untold benefit to the youth of Oklahoma.

Mr. President, I have a whole sheaf of telegrams from all over Oklahoma protesting the statement of Governor Phillips; but in the interest of economy in space and time I shall read only a few of the most representative of these telegrams. The remainder I shall refer to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and ask that they be printed as a part of their record in the hearings on this subject.

First, I wish to read a telegram from Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gordon, who run a filling station at Chickasha:

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Senator JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.:

Am ashamed of Governor Phillips' unfair attack. Fight for continuance of great youth program.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. GORDON,  
Viaduct Service Station.

Next, I wish to read one from a Baptist pastor at Altus, Okla.:

ALTUS, OKLA., April 20, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.:

I regret ill-advised misrepresentations of our Governor concerning National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps programs. He by no means expresses the views of the best and informed citizens here. Will appreciate all you can do to counteract his statements and to boost these great programs for our youth. Sincerely,

WINSTON BORUM,  
Pastor, First Baptist Church.

Then I wish to read one from a grocerman at Durant, Okla.:

DURANT, OKLA., April 18, 1942.

HON. JOSH LEE,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We could do without a Governor much better than we could our National Youth Administration at this particular time. We are making manpower for defense work.

PRATTS' GROCERY.

Then, finally, I wish to read a telegram from an educator at Oklahoma City:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,  
April 17, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOSH: Phillips' blast at the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration makes us furious. His lack of understanding appalling. He belongs to the small but prominent and noisy crowd of Pharisees and tellers of half-truths among your constituents. The number the Civilian Conservation Corps has kept out of jail is the real issue. One could wish many members of church to which you and I belong were in jail for then the world would know if it works where needed. I think that many of the Civilian Conservation Corps boys who keep out of jail are better men than you or I and I know they are better men than Red Phillips.

ERNEST E. BROWN.

Incidentally, Dr. Brown at one time was president of one of the colleges in Oklahoma.

Then I wish to read a letter from the police matron of Enid, Okla., Mrs. W. S. Whitt, who is in a particularly good position to speak officially on this question.

ENID, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

Senator JOSH LEE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Governor of Oklahoma has made a personal attack on the National Youth Administration and has made statements that I know are untrue as a whole. I have been on the advisory board of the National Youth Administration in Enid 6 years and have constantly observed the progress and growth and know its values.

From my position as police matron and juvenile officer it was easy for me to discover the youth who needed the work and training. Every border-line case of moral break-down I found I helped to get them in the National Youth Administration and I have followed through with them and not one have gone to prison as our Governor stated. Instead I've seen them rehabilitated into good citizens who now are happily married and have private employment or have qualified for the Army, Navy, or defense work. Had it not been for the National Youth Administration, I fear they may have had a record which would have disqualified them for this national service.

I've also known the supervisors personally and not one have I known to have a shady reputation in morals or habits.

Enid needs this National Youth Administration and I make a personal appeal to you to help with your influence to keep it in our State.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. S. WHITT, Police Matron.

Also, I should like to read a letter from the United States Aluminum Co., of Connecticut. The letter is addressed to the N. Y. A. director of Connecticut. This aluminum company, in requesting foundry workers, specifically requested that they be sent from Oklahoma. I quote:

FAIRFIELD, CONN., October 4, 1941.

MR. RICHARD A. BARRETT,  
Administrator, National  
Youth Administration,  
New Haven, Conn.

DEAR SIR: I would like to take this opportunity to give you a report of satisfactory progress of the National Youth Administration boys that we have employed at our plant.

We feel that your organization has done a wonderful job starting this emergency program and aiding us in securing qualified workers to meet our needs.

I might also add that if you can supply us with 100 foundry workers within the next month we shall be more than pleased to employ them. I would appreciate it very much if these boys could be selected from Oklahoma.

With best wishes for the continuance of your organization, I am,  
Very truly yours,

THE U. S. ALUMINUM CO.,  
JOSEPH J. JENKS,  
Personnel Officer.

At this point I wish to read a telegram and letter addressed to Representative JED JOHNSON, of Oklahoma:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

HON. JED JOHNSON,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration have been closer to my heart than any of the other Government organizations because they train youth and the salvation of our country depends on youth.

The work they do has been most constructive for the State as well as highly beneficial to the individual. I have had these boys in my home. I know they are all right. I strongly urge their continuation. We do not want to turn the National Youth Administration over to any other group.

RUEB MARTIN,  
Chairman, Oklahoma State  
Legislative Board, Brotherhood of  
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 17, 1942.

HON. JED JOHNSON,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

I noticed in the press there has been an unwarranted attack made upon the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps by the Chief Executive of Oklahoma and I am asking you to present these views to the committee, of which Senator McKellar is chairman, to testify against S. 2295.

I know from experience that the Civilian Conservation Corps has encouraged and given opportunity to farm boys in this State in a time of need. They have done useful work in conserving our natural resources and encouragement always tends to elevate youth to a higher plane. Reports come to me that farmers who actually employ Civilian Conservation Corps youth testify that the boys do an unusually good job in fence building, terracing, sodding, and tank building.

In my opinion, the Governor would have had a great deal more trouble in the Granite Reformatory had it not have been for the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration.

And for the National Youth Administration youth who have received training in Oklahoma, you only have to refer to the facts and results, which show 3,220 Oklahoma youth are in 28 shops learning trades that will give them jobs in war production industries. More than 500 of these boys every month go into aircraft factories, tank factories, and other armament production plants. The training that has been given by the National Youth Administration in Oklahoma has aided both the youth and the families in times of adversity and prepared them to meet the emergency in an all-out war, as no other thing has done. It was a blessing that we had the National Youth Administration to train the youth to help us. The records will bear me out that we have had more volunteers into the armed service than any other State in the Nation with one exception.

We need the National Youth Administration now as never before, and I am firmly convinced that the National Youth Administration should be an independent establish-

ment and not consolidated or changed at this time.

TOM W. CHEEK,  
President, Oklahoma Farmers  
Union, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. President, I have telegrams from 64 county judges in our State. We have 77 counties, and 62 of the telegrams from county judges state that no enrollees of the N. Y. A. have records in their courts. Only 2 county judges report N. Y. A. enrollees as having court records. The name of one of these boys does not show on the finance records of the N. Y. A., and another is shown as not being on the N. Y. A. at the time of his conviction for petty larceny.

A few of the county judges report that they are unable to give accurate and detailed reports, but that to their knowledge no such records exist. Some of the county judges refer to both the N. Y. A. and C. C. C. enrollees as having no court records.

Mr. President, I am happy to offer this official record in refutation to the charges of Governor Phillips.

#### PROPOSED REPEAL OF SILVER-PURCHASING LEGISLATION—STATEMENT BY ECONOMISTS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MONETARY POLICY

MR. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, a brief statement made by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy recommending the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Domestic Silver Purchase Act of 1939. I ask that the signatures also be appended.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

APRIL 20, 1942.

We, the undersigned members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, again urge Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the domestic silver purchase law of July 6, 1939.

The former has never been sound in principle or practice, the common arguments for it were neither valid nor admirable, and its results have in the main been harmful to both the United States and certain foreign countries.

The latter act has been an indefensible subsidy to the domestic producers of silver and has forced the Treasury to pay approximately twice the world-market price for this domestic silver with the consequence that the Treasury has greatly overvalued the silver which it holds.

Both acts have disturbed the silver markets of the world, have drained silver from industry and other countries' treasuries to our Treasury vaults, and have been important factors in the expansion of our money supply at a time when such expansion has been unnecessary and undesirable.

It is gratifying to note that both Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are recommending the repeal of these laws. In January of this year, Secretary Morgenthau stated to the House Appropriations Committee that "So far as I am concerned, I will be glad to see Congress strike all of the silver legislation off the books." In the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House in March and at a press conference in February he again made similar statements.



Chairman Eccles, in a letter to Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG on March 30, this year, stated that his views on this matter are generally in accord with those expressed by Secretary Morgenthau. Chairman Eccles pointed out in this letter that he had held these views for several years and added: "In view of the war situation, it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of the silver program be removed and that so far as possible the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort."

On April 20, 1934, the executive committee of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy issued a statement opposing the enactment of the pending Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Substantial majorities of the full committee signed pronouncements in opposition to the Government's silver program as follows:

May 25 1936: Recommending abandonment of the silver purchase policy and that Treasury silver be disposed of as advantageously as possible;

June 14 1937: Advocating repeal of the silver purchase program;

December 28, 1937: Urging, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934;

December 23, 1938: Urging that Government subsidy to silver interests be ended and that the Silver Purchase Act be repealed;

May 15, 1939: Urging enactment of the Townsend bill repealing the Silver Purchase Act of 1934;

September 30, 1941: Recommending, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and of the act of July 6, 1939, providing for the purchase of domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce—approximately twice the market price.

We agree with Secretary Morgenthau's statement of January that if the Government's silver program were repealed "It would be helpful at this time. I think it would be well received."

Eugene E. Agger, Rutgers University; Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., University of California at Los Angeles; Charles C. Arbuthnot, Western Reserve University; Don C. Barrett, Haverford College; Benjamin H. Beckhart, Columbia University; James Washington Bell, Northwestern University; Ernest L. Bogart, University of Illinois; Frederick A. Bradford, Lehigh University; William A. Brown, Jr., Brown University; J. Ray Cable, Washington University; Wilbur P. Calhoun, University of Cincinnati; Neil Carothers, Lehigh University; Edward H. Collins, New York Herald Tribune; Garfield V. Cox, the University of Chicago; William W. Cumberland, Wellington & Co., New York; Charles A. Dice, Ohio State University; D. W. Ellsworth, E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., New York; William D. Ennis, Stevens Institute of Technology; Fred R. Fairchild, Yale University; Clyde Olin Fisher, Wesleyan University; J. Anderson Fitzgerald, the University of Texas; Herbert F. Fraser, Swarthmore College; Roy L. Garis, Vanderbilt University; Arthur D. Gayer, Queens College; Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College; Earl J. Hamilton, Duke University (with reservations as to second paragraph); Lewis H. Haney, New York University; E. C. Harwood, American Institute for Economic Research; Hudson B. Hastings, Yale University; William F. Hawthart, Southern Methodist University; Frederick C. Hicks, University of Cincinnati; John Thom

Holdsworth, the University of Miami; Edwin W. Kemmerer, Princeton University; William H. Kiekhofer, the University of Wisconsin; David Kinley, University of Illinois; William H. Kniffin, Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co., Long Island; Frederic E. Lee, University of Illinois; J. L. Leonard, University of Southern California; James D. Magee, New York University; Arthur W. Marget, University of Minnesota; A. Wilfred May, New York City; Mark C. Mills, Indiana University; Margaret G. Myers, Vassar College; Melchoir Palyi, the University of Wisconsin; Ernest Minor Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Clyde W. Phelps, University of Chattanooga; Charles L. Prather, Syracuse University; Howard H. Preston, University of Washington; Leland Rex Robinson, 76 Beaver Street, New York; R. G. Rodkey, University of Michigan; Olin Glenn Saxon, Yale University; Joseph A. Schumpeter, Harvard University; Walter E. Spahr, New York University; Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard University; William H. Steiner, Brooklyn College; Charles S. Tippetts, Mercersburg Academy; Alvin S. Tostlebe, The College of Wooster; James B. Trant, Louisiana State University; Rufus S. Tucker, Westfield, N. J.; Russell Weisman, Western Reserve University; William O. Weyforth, Johns Hopkins University; Nathaniel R. Whitney, the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; Edward Wiest, University of Kentucky; Max Winkler, College of the City of New York; Ivan Wright, Brooklyn College.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its leading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1541) for the relief of Jacques Hailpern, Max Hailpern, and Sally Hailpern Zaharia.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2 to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SNYDER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STARNES, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. POWERS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. CASE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6807. An act to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6874. An act to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel;

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942; and

H. R. 6932. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

H. R. 6807. An act to establish a Woman's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy and for other purposes;

H. R. 6874. An act to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel;

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942; and

H. R. 6932. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

#### RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on the 31st of March, I entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed House bill 6328, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department. I now make that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, what is the purpose of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. The purpose of the bill is to credit the accounts of certain disbursing officers. My reason for moving to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed is to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, this is a bill from the Senator's committee, the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. HILL. And I take it that the amendment which the Senator will offer will be a committee amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed? The Chair hears none. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 13, after the word "pay", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not quite understand the nature of this proceeding. May I ask the able Senator if this bill has been passed?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; it was passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. McNARY. When?

Mr. ELLENDER. On the 30th of March, and it was sent to the other House on the 31st of March.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the present proceeding is to correct an error. A phrase was left out of the original bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; it was inadvertently left out; and what I am proposing to do is to write into the bill a provision which should have been in it originally.

Mr. McNARY. With that explanation, I have no objection. I did not understand it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, is the bill in the Senate or has it been sent to the House?

Mr. ELLENDER. It was sent to the House on the 31st of March, and I asked that it be returned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO SUBMIT REPORTS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I intend to move, at the appropriate time, that the Senate stand in recess until Thursday next. In the meantime, I ask unanimous consent that, during the recess of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations may have permission of the Senate to submit conference reports, reports on bills, and other reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### TOTAL MOBILIZATION

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I doubt if any other office receives more letters, telegrams, petitions, and resolutions on the labor question than mine.

I consider it to be my duty as well as my privilege to present the petitions and opinions of the people of Oklahoma to the National Congress and to the public in general. Therefore, I took the floor of the Senate day after day in an effort to represent the feeling of my people as expressed in their communications to me.

Day after day I urged that the committees in charge of labor bills give the Senate an opportunity to vote on them. In fact, for more than 2 years I have been urging that we clear our decks for action in an all-out war effort. By that I mean that all money, material, and manpower should be mobilized for war.

I believe this should be done, first, because it will make for a more efficient and effective war effort, and, second, because it will more nearly equalize the burdens of war.

With respect to the first point, the primary consideration before us today is to win the war. Every other consideration must take second place to the all-important business of winning the war. Everything the legislative branch of the Government can do to implement the winning of the war should be done.

I am convinced that a complete mobilization of all our money, men, and materials will help win the war.

Such mobilization, in my opinion, would prevent one group from fighting

another. It would make for greater efficiency because it would substitute a systematic operation in the place of a policy which depends in part upon governmental power to draft men for military service and, on the other hand, upon an appeal to the patriotic impulses.

Mr. President, it was agreed 3 weeks ago that on this day we would begin the consideration of these questions. I had hoped on this day to have an opportunity to vote against racketeering in war industries. I am sure that the laboring people of America will welcome legislation preventing the outrageous practice of requiring men to pay for the privilege of working. It is ironical for American citizens to have to pay for the privilege of working in war industries in order to win a war for freedom.

From reports which I have received from many sources, it is evident that in my own State it is necessary for laborers to pay from \$16.65 for common labor up to \$100 for skilled labor merely for the chance to work, with no guaranty that they can get a job; and if they get one, there is no guaranty that it will last a longer time than is sufficient to enable them to reimburse themselves for the fees paid.

This situation, in my opinion, is an abuse of the privileges of organized labor. I believe that the great majority of the rank and file of the men who carry union cards resent this practice and would like to see it outlawed.

I am convinced that President Roosevelt's decisions are based upon what he believes will give us maximum production in the shortest possible time. I know that he believes, as most of us do, that we can get more production by the voluntary effort of freemen who are working to win this war. Already he and the bona fide labor leaders of this country have accomplished great results toward this end.

I shall support the President of the United States in his leadership in prosecuting this war, and I find no conflict in so doing and in opposing abuses and injustices wherever they may occur. I am convinced that President Roosevelt does not condone or approve either labor racketeering or management profiteering.

Therefore, Mr. President, unless in the near future President Roosevelt announces a policy outlawing the charging of fees or prohibiting them by Presidential proclamation or some other method, I hope that the Congress will act on this question when the bill of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] next comes before the Senate for action.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] stated that President Roosevelt had requested him to postpone action on his bill, involving so intimately the war effort, until the President himself could announce to the country a war-labor policy. The Senator from Texas himself has twice been a member of the armed forces of the United States; he has served as a soldier in two wars. Therefore, when the President of the United States requested him to postpone action on this important question, he felt, as a good soldier, it was his duty to do so.

The Constitution of the United States places upon the President as Commander

in Chief the responsibility for prosecuting the war. It is the duty of Congress to advise and help the President, and, in legislative matters, to follow his leadership in the prosecution of the war. I have confidence and hope that the President will, in the near future, announce a clear-cut labor policy which will eliminate labor racketeering, on the one hand, and management profiteering, on the other. If the President does not include in his statement the elimination of the initiation fees for the privilege of working, I shall be one, at least, to urge with all my energy that action be taken by the Congress to outlaw that practice.

Mr. President, when I returned from the last war I had an abiding conviction that if another war should come, the primary consideration must be to win the war, and that the second consideration should be to equalize, so far as humanly possible, the burdens of the war. I confess to you, Mr. President, that my patriotism was shocked and hurt when I came home and learned the inequalities which resulted from the last war.

When we came back from the other war, we came back with a resolution in our hearts that if war should ever come again to the United States we would do our part to equalize the burdens of the war.

At this very time we find certain groups in this country fighting against other groups. One day one group will have a full-page advertisement in the newspaper urging its side, the next day the other group will have a full-page advertisement in the same paper urging its contentions. Why is that? It is because we do not have a clear-cut policy.

Unless President Roosevelt shall outline a war policy including a labor policy and a no-profit policy, including complete mobilization of the men, money, and materials of this country, I shall actively support the amendment now being proposed by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], providing for a complete mobilization of men, money, and materials. Only by such a plan can we end the fight between labor and management. So long as the profit incentive exists, so long as there is a profit, there will be contention between the two groups as to which one is going to get the greatest share of the profit. Until the profit motive is removed, we will have that contention.

Not only that, Mr. President, but the plan of raising money to finance the war by voluntary subscription is rapidly breaking down. We draft men, but we beg for money. Secretary Morgenthau still believes that he can borrow money fast enough to finance the war; yet last month he was able to sell only about half a billion dollars' worth of war bonds. We would have to sell about \$3,000,000,000 worth a month in order to keep up with our war contracts. Why is money so sacred, why is property so sacred, that the same Government which can command men to put on the uniform and shoulder rifles cannot likewise command other men to lend of their financial resources in order to finance the war? Why must we always approach property with mincing, cautious steps?



When I voted to draft men, when I voted to take the flesh and blood of our land in order to prosecute this war, I said in my conscience then, "I am ready to go all the way and vote for a mandatory program with respect to everything else that is needed." After we draft a man to fight, to me, it seems a waste of time to argue that we should not likewise draft dollars, through forced loans.

There is sufficient wealth in this country, and I believe we should immediately enact legislation requiring men to lend of their financial resources, under the same mandatory power by which we call the boys from the farms and the homes of this country and ask them to face death.

Mr. President, I had prepared an amendment to be offered to the bill sponsored by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], which I intended to offer this morning, providing for a mandatory sale of war bonds on the basis of ability to lend. Such a provision would be just as fair as a selective draft law. It would be just as fair as a graduated-income-tax law. We plead for people to lend money. It would be just as reasonable to make the payment of taxes voluntary as to make the lending of money during wartime a matter of voluntary action. We may have to borrow on future earnings.

Should we leave the amount of bonds a man shall buy either to his patriotism or to his desire for profit or to the strong-arm methods of pressure committees? None of these is a fair criterion for determining the amount of war bonds a man should buy. He should buy in proportion to his ability to buy, and I have an amendment which would embody that very principle in law. The amendment would make it obligatory upon the Treasury Department, by some fair yardstick, of which they have several, to determine a man's ability to lend credit to his Government. Then, as money is needed, as each bond issue is offered, each man should be required to lend his fair share by the purchase of war bonds.

Mr. President, those bonds should not be transferable. In that regard they would be like the soldier bonus certificates. That would mean that when pay day came, and the money was to be paid back on the bonds, the money would go back to the sources from which it came; it would go back to the grass roots in the little towns instead of going back to the financial centers, when the Government began paying off.

Let us take the case of a man who has great wealth. Perhaps his wealth is in nonliquid assets, but it certainly represents a backlog of credit which the Treasury of the United States should have the privilege of using in order to back up our financial structure in this time of need in order that we may prevent depreciation in the value of our currency.

Mr. President, I shall await with keen interest and anticipation a further statement by the President of the United States with respect to the prosecution of the war, the prevention of inflation, the price ceiling, the labor question, and the

prevention of profits, which I understand he is to include in his statement of policy. He is the leader. I have followed him. Sometimes I have followed him when I was criticized for doing so. I would not change any of that, because I believe he is the greatest leader in the world today. He has been right 100 percent every step of the way in this war effort. He saw the cloud rising when it came up over the horizon no larger than a man's hand. It was then with the prophetic vision which he has always had with respect to world affairs that he announced to the world, "The storm is coming. Let us fortify ourselves against that day when everything we hold dear will be challenged."

I started following the President then. There were some who did not believe what he said. It was difficult to get some persons to realize that he was right with respect to the war which he knew was coming. He has been right from that day until this.

Now in a national crisis like this we cannot follow but one leader. Therefore his wisdom should guide us in making our major decisions on these important questions. He is the Commander in Chief. The Constitution makes him that. The Congress, if it went against him, would, in my opinion, be violating the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. If, after he sets forth a policy for the prosecution of this war, Congress should undertake to go against him, we would certainly not be in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution, which makes him responsible for prosecuting this war.

Mr. President, in his labor policy he is guided by only one belief, only one desire, and that is to secure the maximum production in the shortest period of time. Therefore, it is our duty, not only as Members of this body but as citizens of the United States, to build our unity around him. We must fight the enemy, not each other. We may disagree. We can take those problems up later. But we must close all ranks now. There must be unity in this country.

Mr. President, there are things of which we do not approve. They are small when we compare them with the great program which is moving forward already in this country. Already the big bona fide labor leaders, in conference with the President, have announced their policy of urging rapid production, and I congratulate them upon that. I believe they should do that. Now that they have done so, I congratulate them.

The President wants production and he is getting production. If we are to believe the men who are responsible and who are in the best position to know, like Donald Nelson, the Army and Navy chiefs, and the President himself, then most of our program is now or soon will be ahead of schedule. Every day we read of the launching of a ship ahead of schedule. We read today that the United States is now producing more airplanes than Germany, Japan, and Italy combined. We read today that already the United States has surpassed the total Axis output in the production of tanks. Our production is moving forward. One thing that is needed now is complete and total unity in the United

States. That can be brought about and will be brought about by the President announcing his labor policy, his production policy, his policy for the prevention of profits, his policy for preventing inflation, and then by the rest of us supporting him in that announcement and carrying out his policy. That I intend to do.

Mr. President, I find no conflict between doing that and opposing abuses and injustices wherever they appear. I know my President well enough to know that Franklin D. Roosevelt does not condone or intend to approve in any manner injustices or abuses wherever they appear. We can be of service by helping to remove abuses, such as the charging of fees for the right to work in a war industry, and that I shall do.

Mr. President, I intend to do everything I can to eliminate the charging of these fees, because in my particular State that practice, more than anything else today, is irritating the people, causing disunity, and causing bitter feelings, all of which are hurting our war effort. I feel it my duty to present my people's feelings and beliefs on this question, and to do everything I can to eliminate that condition and all other irritating things which prevent or hinder complete unity around our Commander in Chief.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service (and withdrawing a nomination), which nominating message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. McKELLAR), from the Committee on Appropriations:

E. M. Basye, of Missouri, to be Work Projects Administrator for Missouri, effective May 1, 1942.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Harper Triplett, to be postmaster at Schellsburg, Pa., in place of Harper Triplett.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### CUSTOMS SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Raymond Miller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, N. Y.,

to be surveyor of customs, customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the President be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

#### RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

J. Webb Benton, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

John W. Dye, of Minnesota, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

#### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### POSTMASTER

Murray Elman to be postmaster at Millburn, in the State of New Jersey.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 20 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

#### CUSTOMS SERVICE

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Raymond Miller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

##### SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Harry T. Foley to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

##### POSTMASTERS

##### FLORIDA

Thomas F. Connell, Weirsdale.

##### LOUISIANA

Joseph Hugh Goldsby, Amite.  
Beckie D. Bradford, Tullos.

##### PENNSYLVANIA

Homer F. Eshelman, Summerville.

#### PROMOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE NAVY

##### To be rear admirals

Alva D. Bernhard  
Alan G. Kirk

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

##### To be rear admirals

William R. Munroe  
John F. Shafroth, Jr.

##### To be captains

Charles A. Baker	Robert W. Cary
Leon S. Fiske	Benjamin F. Perry
Thorvald A. Solberg	Hubert E. Paddock
Fred M. Earle	William S. Popham
Frank P. Thomas	

##### To be commanders

John P. Heath	Vincent W. Grady
Charles R. Brown	Arnold E. True
Leon J. Huffman	William R. Cooke, Jr.
Peter G. Hale	John S. Crenshaw
Adelbert F. Converse	Alex M. Loker
Bernard E. Manseau	William D. Hoover
Harold D. Baker	Raymond A. Hansen
Bradford E. Grow	John C. Lester
Armand J. Robertson	Thomas B. Dugan
Campbell H. Minckler	Omer A. Kneeland
William S. G. Davis	Hyman G. Rickover
George D. Miller	Harold F. Pullen
George N. Lytle	Marion E. Murphy
Jasper T. Acuff	Archibald E. Uehlinger
Harold R. Parker	

##### To be lieutenant commanders

Robert D. Conrad	Eugene F. McDaniel
Robert F. Martin	Renwick S. Calderhead
Alfred R. Truslow, Jr.	Harry L. Hicks
Frank T. Corbin	David B. Coleman
John Eldridge, Jr.	Myron W. Graybill
Harry H. McIlhenny	William H. Potts
John E. Fitzgibbon	John C. McClaghry
George Knuepfer	William R. Ignatius
Edward J. Drew	William E. Kaltner
Ernest Blake	Leonidas W. Pancoast
Henry J. Armstrong, Jr.	Harry M. Denty
Benjamin Katz	Joshua W. Cooper
Daniel B. Miller	Francis E. Cromwell
Charles H. Quinn	Granville A. Moore
Anderson Offutt	Edward P. Southwick
Clifton B. Maddox	Harry R. Hummer, Jr.
William White	Thomas C. Green
Eugene S. Sarsfield	John O. R. Coll
Ernest R. Perry	Samuel M. Pickering
George L. Shane	John S. Tracy
Charles M. Tooke	George B. R. Stallings
Ernest W. Lamons	William D. Irvin
Frederic F. Agens	Charles W. Parker
Robert C. Winters	Claude L. Weigle
Jack H. Lewis	Joseph A. Flynn
Edmund T. Napier, Jr.	Milton T. Dayton
Lee W. Parke	Clarence E. Boyd
Edward N. Teall, Jr.	James K. Averill
James L. Shank	Curtis A. Myers
Emmanuel T. Goyette	Albert B. Mayfield, Jr.
Arthur K. Ehle	George A. Lange
George L. Hansen	Clarence E. Cortner
Philip A. Tague, Jr.	Glenn W. Legwen, Jr.
Robert A. Johnson	Glynn R. Donaho
William F. Royall	Alston Ramsay
Levi J. Knight, Jr.	Paul D. Gross

#### To be lieutenants

Edward R. Nelson, Jr.	Frank McE. Smith
Willard J. Bain	Warren W. Armstrong
Willie M. Dickey	Alton E. Paddock
Clinton A. Neyman, Jr.	Albert L. Carlson
Donald N. Clay	Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr.
J. C. Gillespie Wilson	Matthew S. Schmidling
John D. Gerwick	Arthur M. Purdy
James M. Wolfe, Jr.	Phillip F. Hauck
John S. Fletcher	Franklin G. Hess
William J. Francis, Jr.	Carleton R. Kear, Jr.
John H. Brandt	Thomas D. McGrath
Albert R. Weldon	Richard E. Harmer
Frank E. Sellers, Jr.	John H. Cotten
William B. Wideman	Lloyd A. Smith
Roy C. Kilmer	Edward B. Schutt
William R. Barnes	

#### To be lieutenant (junior grade)

Robert B. Byrnes

#### To be medical directors

Bertram Groesbeck, Jr.  
Millard F. Hudson  
John H. Robbins

#### To be medical inspectors

Dwight J. Wharton  
Harvey E. Robins  
John F. Luten

#### To be surgeon

Douglas T. Prehn

#### To be passed assistant surgeon

Robert V. King

#### To be dental surgeons

Arthur H. Yando	Gunnar N. Wennerberg
Charles C. Tinsley	Theodore DeW. Allan

#### To be passed assistant dental surgeons

Walter W. Lippold  
Kenneth L. Urban

#### To be paymaster

Roland W. Rickerts

#### To be passed assistant paymasters

John B. Cline	Fletcher McC. Lamkin
Christian L. Ewald	Constantine C. Mathas

#### To be chief gunner

Wilbur R. Hunter

#### To be chief radio electrician

Clifton Shumaker

#### To be chief machinists

Joe B. Decker  
Ralph H. Packer  
Frank McDole

#### To be lieutenant commanders

Carter A. Printup	Claude W. Haman
Paul W. Hord	Benjamin Van M. Russell
Willis H. Pickton	John G. Foster, Jr.
Paul A. Hartzell	Harold T. Deutermann
Waldo Tullsen	Edwin W. Herron
William G. H. Lind	Thomas O. Oberrender, Jr.
Thomas C. Thomas	Arnold W. McKechnie
Joe W. Stryker	Liles W. Creighton
Eugene E. Paro	David C. White
Charles F. Chillingworth, Jr.	

#### To be lieutenants

Barry K. Atkins	Murray Hanson
John A. Tyree, Jr.	Lemuel M. Stevens, Jr.
Wallace A. Sherrill	Raymond P. Zimmerman
John S. Coye, Jr.	Isthmian L. Powell
Raymond B. Jacoby	Edward W. Abbot
Joseph W. Williams, Jr.	

#### To be paymasters

James R. Hanna  
James P. Dowden

#### To be passed assistant paymasters

Donald W. Twigg	Laurence A. White
Alfred T. Magnell	Howard F. Kuehl
Thomas P. O'Connell	

#### To be assistant surgeons

Wallace L. Chesbro	Richter H. Wiggall
Talcott Bates	David J. Henry
Otto A. Will, Jr.	Edward F. McGrath
Roger D. Sherman	Ralph L. Christy, Jr.
George L. Basham	Paul P. Pickering



Walworth R. Slenger  
Charles A. Sand  
Bruce R. McCampbell  
Edward W. Pinkham, Jr.  
Robert B. Lindsay  
Harold A. Smedal  
Gustavus D. Bock  
Kenneth M. Coyne  
Henry C. Hunley, Jr.  
Lloyd A. Boehm  
William H. Requarth  
Joseph A. Tyburczy  
John H. Griffin  
Merrill W. Etzenhouser

#### To be ensigns

Raphael A. Zoeller  
Charles H. Johnson, Jr.  
John P. Aymond  
Frank W. Bampton  
Edgar H. Forrest  
Wade C. Wells

#### PROMOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE MARINE CORPS

##### To be major generals

Ralph S. Keyser  
Seth Williams

##### To be brigadier general

Ralph J. Mitchell

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS

##### To be captain

Robert W. Rickert

##### To be second lieutenants

Francis P. McCarthy  
Robert G. Owens, Jr.  
Thomas J. Ahern  
Philip R. White  
Rubin Iden  
Dred F. Parks

Robert M. Wallace  
Thomas R. Counihan  
Robert H. Parker  
William C. Hamby  
Gilbert C. Campbell  
Nevin R. Trimbur  
Kenneth N. Roberts  
John J. Tordoff  
John F. Barber  
Jerome J. Burke  
Frederick A. Ruoff  
Robert B. Strother  
Herbert Wilson, Jr.  
James N. Jeter  
Louis R. Gens

sky and an unobstructed horizon of the truth. We pray that we may be manful, truthful, full of honor, and fearing only that which is evil. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 16, 1942, was read and approved.

#### SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Under the order of the House of April 16, 1942, Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted a conference report and statement for printing in the RECORD under the rule.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of Labor.
5. Department of War.
6. Civil Service Commission.
7. Federal Security Agency.
8. Federal Works Agency.
9. Interstate Commerce Commission.
10. The National Archives.
11. The Panama Canal.
12. Administrative office of the United States courts, Chicago, Ill.
13. Administrative office of the United States courts, Savannah, Ga.
14. United States courts, northern district of California.
15. United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, insist on the disagreement of the House to Senate amendment No. 2, and agree to a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that this bill passed the House and then was brought back to the House for approval of certain Senate amendments which the House rejected.

Mr. SNYDER. We are still in disagreement on Senate amendment No. 2, which is the amendment we stated we would disagree to.

Mr. RICH. If we ask for the appointment of conferees again will the same stand be taken by the conferees in accordance with the verdict of the House when we rejected the amendment the last time with reference to Bull Shoals and another dam in Arkansas?

Mr. SNYDER. There will be no construction work at all for Bull Shoals.

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can figure that these conferees are going to stand on the record of the House?

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can expect the Senate to yield on this amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. SNYDER, TERRY, STARNES of Alabama, COLLINS, KERR, MAHON, POWERS, ENGEL, and CASE of South Dakota.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement from Hon. Walter Sillers, of Rosedale, Miss., with respect to the cooperation of labor and industry, published in the Jackson Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., on April 11, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from Mr. Leon Henderson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein, in line with the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia just made, a plan I have received from a constituent of mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### A PLAN TO SAVE THE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, right along the lines of the remarks which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has just made, a constituent of mine has prepared a plan to save the automobile dealers. The plan has been prepared at his own expense after consultation with a

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Spirit of God, descend upon our hearts and teach us the patience of unanswered prayer, that our doubts may be broken and our souls filled with the pulsing lifeblood of an unconquerable faith. Abide with the patient sufferers, the toilsome workers, and with the far-away sentinels of our free institutions. Blessed Lord, Thou dost call us not to narrowness, not to gloom nor despondency, but to firmness and to the realization of the eternal truth that the majesty of spiritual values can never die.

We pray Thee to give us the passion to spread abroad self-sacrifice, forbearance, and the spirit of unity so essential to the very life of our Nation. When, O Lord, shall cruel feet no longer tread the wine press and the vast requiem of human sorrow cease? Here on our mother-soil have been patterned and inspired those generous ideals of our fathers and we beseech Thee that we may carry them to the torn peoples of this stricken earth. As the sword of justice cuts the bonds of oppression and the fires of freedom purge the dens of human slavery, we pray that knowledge and understanding may spread among those who are failing for the lack of vision; grant that all may seek a clearer

great many dealers in several States. This man has been an automobile dealer for many years, and I have sent this plan to each Member of the Congress, and I hope you will study the plan.

Having received permission to extend my remarks, I wish to call to the attention of the Members that I am having inserted in the Appendix of the Record a plan submitted by one of my constituents which would use the local automobile dealers to gather and salvage scrap materials, especially their own worn-out cars and trucks. This would assist many of the dealers, who are being forced to the wall, to stay in business until conditions would again permit the sale of new cars and accessories.

This is the plan that I sent to each one of the Members of the House and Senate a few days ago. I felt it necessary to enlarge on that part of the plan submitted by Mr. Princeton as far as it affects new cars and trucks now held by the local dealers. I urge my colleagues to read my extension in today's Record and study the proposal I am making regarding stocks of cars and trucks held by dealers. In this minute, I have not the time to explain my proposal, but the extension will cover this quite thoroughly. Something must be done to save at least a fraction of the thousands of local auto dealers, as a great many have already been forced to go out of business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a short letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein several editorials from leading newspapers relating to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which Dr. Butler is director.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE—LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House for the remainder of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of automobiles, already referred to, and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an article written by Setorias Nicholson on the plight of Greece following the invasion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article on Wise Unionism.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### THE PRESSING NEED FOR MORE SHIPS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in his radio address delivered Saturday night on the new radio program, Labor for Victory, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson submitted a very encouraging report to the Nation. He showed that our production of tanks now exceeds the Axis output, and that we will produce this year the 60,000 airplanes requested by President Roosevelt. This is very good news and should imbue the American people with well-founded optimism.

However, I regret to have to point out the fact that Secretary Patterson's report on American shipping was not so optimistic. He said:

Many of our ships are being sunk, and their cargoes are going down with them. The need for building more ships in a shorter time is a pressing need.

Mr. Speaker, we can meet the vital need for more ships by constructing cargo ships and freighters out of wood as well as steel. This wooden ship construction program should be launched immediately.

#### LT. COL. JOHN C. DAMON

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, truth will come to light. I can tell you today on absolute authority that Lt. Col. John C. Damon, the star witness for the Power Trust before the Faddis R. E. A. investigation, is a substantial holder of 6-percent preferred stock in the Utah Power & Light Co.

Utah Power & Light is a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share. Arkansas Power & Light is a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share. Arkansas Power & Light led the fight against the Government aiding an R. E. A. co-op to build a line to deliver Uncle Sam's power from the Grand River Dam to Uncle Sam's aluminum plant in Arkansas. This is what the Faddis committee was investigating.

Colonel Damon has spent most of his life in the employ of Utah Power & Light, Electric Bond & Share, and other utilities. He is in charge of power in the War Department.

Colonel Damon has actually sabotaged the war program. It appears he is striving to equal to Teapot Dome scandal.

I have called upon President Roosevelt to ask Colonel Damon's resignation, and I believe he will.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether or not Colonel Damon is a member of any public-utilities corporation. Whether he is or whether he is not, it may be difficult for some people to realize that a man may be conscientious in the discharge of his duty, regardless of the position that he may fill in civil life. It may also be difficult for some people to realize that a man may be capable enough for someone besides the New Deal to wish to employ him. Whatever may be his industrial connections, Colonel Damon in entering the United States Army took an oath of obligation, and I have no doubt that any duties he may be called upon to discharge as an officer of the United States Army will be discharged in conformity with and upon due consideration of the obligations of his oath.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Tuesday, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a bulletin from the Department of the Interior giving plans for the mobilization of Central Valley resources for war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### GERMAN PENAL LAW

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have some information that will be of interest to Members of the House, particularly to members of the bar and bench, and to all American citizens generally, since it indicates what would happen here if we had the Hitler criminal code.

I want to read to you the present criminal code as it now covers crime in the German Empire, and doubtless covers criminal acts or alleged criminal acts in all conquered territories. This is the criminal code of Germany, enacted June 28, 1935. I want you to note it carefully:

One shall be punished who commits an act declared punishable by the statute or which deserves punishment according to the fundamental principles of penal law and of sound national feeling. If no definite law can be directly applied to the act, the act shall be punished under the law whose fundamental principles concur most closely with



the act. (Sec. 2 of the Penal Code of the German Empire of 1871, as amended by art. I of the law of June 28, 1935. Reichsgesetz I, p. 839. Quoted from Galcke, *Strafrecht, und Strafversahren*, Berlin, 1938, p. 8.)

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(By unanimous consent Mr. JARMAN was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT IN KENTUCKY

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and insert certain newspaper clippings.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2406), to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,000 for the establishment or development of naval shore activities by the construction of such temporary or permanent public works as the Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary, including buildings, facilities, accessories, and services, with which shall be included the authority to acquire the necessary land: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the matter now pending, it has the unanimous report of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The gentleman is correct, and may I state, under the gentleman's reservation of objection—

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Due to the amount involved and the importance of the measure, we should have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to explain briefly what this proposed bill is.

This is an authorization for \$800,000,000 for shore expansion in the Navy. This is a departmental bill approved by the Budget. It has passed the Senate and has been unanimously recommended by the Naval Affairs Committee. It has also been approved by the subcommittee on deficiency appropriations, of the Appropriations Committee, and it is in the

bill that will come back from the conferees tomorrow. So therefore it is highly important that the House act on this bill before the conferees make their report.

The committee has recommended that we strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof a committee amendment, seeking to break down as much as possible how the \$800,000,000 is to be spent.

It is proposed to spend \$4,000,000 for what is known as fleet expansion; \$168,000,000 for aviation facilities; \$25,000,000 for lighter-than-air program; \$119,000,000 for storage facilities; \$100,000,000 for liquid fuel storage; \$20,000,000 for Marine Corps; \$150,000,000 for ordnance storage; \$100,000,000 for personnel training and housing; hospitals and dispensaries, \$40,000,000; shore radio facilities, \$11,000,000; naval research, \$720,000; miscellaneous, \$25,000,000; fleet drydock, \$36,000,000. In this \$800,000,000, \$392,000,000 will be for new establishments. The balance of the \$800,000,000 goes to maintain present existing facilities of the shore establishment of the Navy. Here is the way the new establishments of \$300,000,000, which no doubt the House is very much concerned about, will be spent:

#### LIQUID FUEL STORAGE

Major installations for fuel oil and Diesel oil are contemplated in the northern New England area, the San Francisco Bay area, and the southern California area.

In addition to the foregoing, aviation gasoline storage is contemplated at new air stations in the northeast Atlantic area, the middle Atlantic area, the central California area, and two new stations in the Hawaiian Islands, \$22,043,250.

#### AVIATION FACILITIES

New aviation mechanics trade schools are contemplated in Tennessee and Oklahoma. New aircraft gunnery schools are contemplated in the Pacific Northwest and the southeastern United States areas. In southern California 2 new Marine Corps air stations are planned, while in the Central Eastern States, 3 Marine Corps glider training stations are contemplated. We are planning 10 operational training bases in the southeast area and 5 lighter-than-air bases for patrol duty outside the continental limits, \$130,300,000.

#### STORAGE FACILITIES

A new inland supply depot is planned for the northeastern United States, while three inland supply depots are planned for the west coast. These are to be located about 500 miles inland in the Pacific Northwest, the Central Western States, and in the Southwest, \$85,000,000.

#### PERSONNEL TRAINING AND HOUSING

Two new major training stations are contemplated, one in the central California-Nevada area and the other somewhere in the east coast area, \$60,000,000.

#### ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Two new ammunition depots are contemplated in the midcontinental area, \$84,468,000.

#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES

A new hospital activity is contemplated in the Gulf coast area, \$3,710,000.

#### SHORE RADIO FACILITIES

New radio transmitting stations are contemplated, one in the Boston area, one in the Hawaiian area and one in the San Francisco Bay area, \$7,381,000.

Total, \$392,902,250.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Referring to the new naval training stations, the gentleman has just said that two are contemplated, one in the Pacific area and one in the Southeast. I wonder if there has been a revision of their program since it was presented to the committee?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No; I may state to the gentleman from New York that when we had our hearing the other day it was stated that four were to be built. Two of them have already been located and designated out of money previously authorized. There are only two that come in this bill.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. PITTINGER. I have listened very carefully to the gentleman's statement and expect to support this legislation; but, if I understood him correctly, there is no provision for expansion in the Great Lakes area. I want to say that in my opinion that is an error of judgment; and this House and the Navy Department will see the time when they will realize that part of this expansion program should be in the Great Lakes for naval and military reasons with which I hope the gentleman is familiar.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with a great deal of what the gentleman has to say. I may say, however, that these things are being located based upon many reasons, strategic and otherwise. If the Great Lakes works into the picture that will be fine.

I may say that in this \$800,000,000 bill not one single item is in it for the State of Georgia; I am not concerned where these things are located provided they are located at the proper places to serve the needs of the Nation.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I do not want to be misunderstood. I agree with the standpoint of the gentleman and I am not criticizing because there is no item in it for the Great Lakes. At the same time I cannot overlook the fact that 80 percent of the Nation's iron ore travels over the Great Lakes, comes down Lake Superior; and I think this area has been very much overlooked and neglected.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Does the gentleman from Michigan wish me to yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I had intended to touch on the matters spoken of by the gentleman from Minnesota. I agree with the viewpoint of the gentleman from Georgia that it is best to locate these facilities where they may serve the needs of the Nation to the best advantage.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I hope the Navy Department, in locating these new activities will take into consideration and

bear in mind the importance of the proposed location from every standpoint; and if the Great Lakes, the State of Georgia, or any other section can be designated, it is all right, as far as I am concerned; but I am not going on record to urge the Navy Department to put this facility or that facility in some particular place unless it is at the proper place from a Navy standpoint.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. We have quite a number of training stations at the present time.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. We have only four.

Mr. RICH. We have training schools, although they may not all be near the water. Nevertheless, the Navy Department has a great many training schools. Are we going to do away with these schools and scrap them?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No; not at all.

Mr. RICH. Or are we going to keep the schools we now have and utilize the facilities to the best advantage without spending money and increasing the size by establishing a lot of new schools that are not necessary?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. We are not building any new schools. What we are establishing here are training bases. We have four training bases in the United States today. The facilities provided in this bill will augment those to take care of the 30,000 new recruits that will be brought in and trained at each station. The gentleman is correct. We have a great many training schools, vocational training schools; but that is different from what we are doing here.

Mr. RICH. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the training station at New London, Conn. I understand there is one there.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct.

Mr. RICH. They wanted to increase the size of the New London facilities by building a new school away from the one they now have which would be at great cost to the Government and, in my judgment, would not be necessary.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There is nothing in here dealing with New London.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Is this the deficiency bill covering \$19,000,000,000?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. This necessarily is connected with the deficiency bill that will come up tomorrow morning.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. The gentleman is not asking unanimous consent for consideration of the conferees' report?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No; this is not a conference report. This has to do with one item of \$800,000,000 in the deficiency bill that the Senate and the Appropriations Committee have put in.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. This is for the Navy?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. For the Navy.

Mr. TREADWAY. Can the gentleman give the House any idea how long it will take to carry out this program or how rapidly it can be accomplished?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. This program will go forward very rapidly. It is hoped it will go forward to meet the increased strength of the Navy, both in matériel and personnel. The number of years may be 1 or 2 years. It all has a direct bearing on the expansion of the fleet and the prosecution of the war.

Mr. MAY. I want to ask the gentleman a question; and if he answers as I think he will, I would like to make a brief statement here with his permission. Is this the bill that the gentleman from Georgia called up last week, and to which the gentleman from Massachusetts made a reservation?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No.

Mr. RICH. In reference to the construction of these bases, are they going to be constructed by the Navy or under the supervision of the Navy?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Under supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Mr. RICH. In the construction of these things by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, are they going to require that every man who works on this project be a member of some union before he can get a job?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I certainly hope the Navy Department will not restrict the men who want to work on this to men who hold union cards. I want every American citizen to have the right to work for the defense of his country, whether he belongs to a union or not.

Mr. RICH. I wish we had more men like the gentleman in Congress. I hope it will not be made a requirement that a man, in order to get a job on anything that we are constructing for the Government will have to hold a card in one of the major unions. It is un-American, and we should not permit it any longer.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The gentleman is right.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Does this bill have any provision with reference to primary training for pilots in the Navy?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Oh, yes; it deals with the establishment of places where that will be carried on.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Where is it indicated that those will be established, what sections?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Probably a base will be located in the State of Oklahoma, the State of Tennessee, the State of Missouri, and the State of Indiana. Let me make just one more statement, then I am through.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The passage of this bill will not preclude consideration of sites in Texas?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No. Here is a complete break-down in detailed fashion of how this \$800,000,000 is going to be spent. We have checked this minutely by going over every one of these items. The Navy Department, however, does not desire this information to be given to the public for various reasons. They prefer a broad statement along the line that I have just made.

Mr. WOLCOTT. There apparently is not available the committee report as yet on this bill.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The committee report was filed this morning. I may

say we could not file it because the House was not in session until this morning from the day we reported it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. This is a very unusual procedure in that we are passing a bill authorizing \$1,000,000,000 by unanimous consent.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not think there is any objection to the merits of the bill. If there is any criticism or objection it would be to the procedure in passing a bill authorizing such a tremendous amount of money by unanimous consent. I wonder if the gentleman will put the break-down to which he has referred in the RECORD?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. As I just stated, we do not desire to put this break-down in the RECORD because it gives a great deal of information that we do not want to furnish the enemy.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I thought it was a part of the committee report.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The committee report is along the line of my general statement as to the classes of these places. We have gone over this matter very minutely and we are justified in doing it the way we are doing it, due to the fact this item of \$800,000,000 is in the appropriation bill that will come back from conference tomorrow morning. It has been passed by the Senate and has been approved by the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Does the committee report include classification of the projects?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It includes the classification, and the law itself does. The appropriation bill also shows the classification.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, as I understand from the discussion with the gentleman, the committee has placed in the report as much detail as it considers wise, and so as not to give the enemy any information, yet at the same time to inform the House and the country generally how the money will be spent.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Exactly. May I say also that we have an understanding in both the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Naval Affairs that all this construction will be in accordance with this document filed with us on April 8, 1942.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the best news we have heard in this country in a long time was the bombing of Tokyo the other day. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs could give us any information on that proposition.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I regret that all that information must properly come from the Navy Department. It would be improper for me to comment at all on that.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I believe one or two of the gentlemen from Michigan called attention to the fact that certain strategic materials are produced in that section of the country, and they used that as an argument as to why these establishments should be placed along the Great Lakes. May I ask the gentle-



man from Georgia if it is not also a fact that a great deal of electric power will be needed and that it will be necessary to place these establishments where electric power is available?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I may say in response to the question asked by the gentleman from Mississippi that my information is that there is no available power in the Tennessee Valley because every kilowatt has been allocated for the national defense.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I may say to the gentleman in that connection that there is certainly none in other sections of the country, then, because that is also true there, but we can install generators in some of the dams we have that would increase the output of electric power in the Tennessee River.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it the gentleman's idea that these primary schools have been definitely located? Is it not a fact that surveys are being made now in the Midwest as to possible locations?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Surveys are being made today for a great many of the facilities carried in this bill. For that reason I read out the sections in which the surveys are going on, so that Members of the House may be cognizant of what surveys are in operation.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. It is my understanding that a survey is being made in Nebraska now with the idea of developing possible locations for primary training schools. I am sure it is not the gentleman's idea that any statement made here would preclude such a possible location from being determined upon.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Not at all. They can look over the whole United States and put them in the proper places.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I heard mentioned the fact that Oklahoma was being considered as a possible location for some of this construction. I appreciate that fact, because in western Oklahoma, in my district, there are no defense projects.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Of course, in a great many other districts there are no projects. We are not building these facilities to put them in any particular man's district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 2406 and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish or develop the following naval shore activities by the construction of such temporary or permanent public works as he may consider necessary, including buildings, facilities, accessories, and services, with which shall be included the authority to acquire the necessary land with approximate costs as indicated: Fleet facilities, \$4,000,000; aviation facilities, \$168,780,000; lighter-than-air program, \$25,000,000; storage facilities, \$119,000,000; liquid fuel storage, \$100,000,000; Marine Corps training facilities, \$20,000,000;

ordnance storage facilities, \$150,000,000; personnel training and housing facilities, \$100,000,000; hospital and dispensary facilities, \$40,500,000; shore radio facilities, \$11,000,000; Naval Research Laboratory, \$720,000; miscellaneous structures, \$25,000,000; floating dry dock program, \$36,000,000: *Provided*, That the approximate cost indicated for each of the classes of projects enumerated above may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be varied upward or downward but the total cost shall not exceed \$800,000,000: *Provided further*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes.

"Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article by Mr. G. Byron Winstead with reference to Texas A. and M.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter from the sheriff of Muskingum County.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article by Assistant Secretary Taylor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a summary of the St. Lawrence survey reports, issued by the Department of Commerce in connection with the St. Lawrence seaway project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker. I have two requests. I ask unanimous consent, first, to extend my own remarks in the Record; second, to extend my own remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the requests of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include an article of Raymond Clapper appearing last week in the Washington News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I also renew my request of last week to extend my remarks in the Record, which was found to be in excess of the amount stipulated. I have an estimate of \$120.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a resolution from a group of constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include an article appearing in the Salt Lake Tribune of April 14, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

#### THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

#### PUYALLUP TRIBE, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZE CORRECTIONS IN TRIBAL ROLL

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4578, to authorize certain corrections in the tribal membership roll of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NICHOLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1961, to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the district of New Jersey.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill provides for a fifth permanent judge in New Jersey. There is also pending in the Senate a bill providing for a sixth permanent judge.

There is no question that there is a congestion in the New Jersey district, but, owing to illness and delay in appointment of the judges provided for by law, it has been impossible to determine exactly how many judges are needed in the State under ordinary circumstances. For this reason, for some time past I have objected to the consideration of this bill. I have now discussed the matter with the senior Senator from New Jersey and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART], and it would seem best if two temporary judges were appointed to clean up the calendar and leave the determination of how many judges are needed permanently for future decision. If the House will accept an amendment on this basis, I shall interpose no objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, do all the Members of the New Jersey delegation agree to this amendment?

Mr. KEAN. I have not discussed it with all the Members of the New Jersey delegation, but I have discussed it with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART] who represents the side which would probably have influence in the appointment, and he is in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand the gentleman's position to be that he will not object to this bill provided he is permitted to propose an amendment to the effect that there shall be appointed two temporary judges, rather than one permanent judge?

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman is correct. The calendar is much congested, and one of the judges has been quite ill. It is quite probable that he will not be able to serve very many years longer, and it seems to me this is the best way to clean up the calendar now. I have talked with some of the senior judges of the district and circuit courts, and they have no objection to this amendment.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will permit a suggestion from me, the information of the Committee on the Judiciary agrees with the information of the gentleman from New Jersey as to the congested condition of the calendar. The Committee on the Judiciary has made an examination of the condition of the calendar in the gentleman's State and is convinced that you need an additional judge. That is, you need the privilege to appoint a permanent judge in New Jersey. But the Committee on the Judiciary has not considered and has not arrived at the judgment that you need two additional judges. Of course, a temporary judge is simply a judge for life and with a limitation on the power to make the appointment of a successor.

Would the gentleman not be willing to let this bill go through providing for this additional judge, which I believe everybody agrees is going to be needed permanently for the business of New

Jersey, and leave it for the committee to determine whether or not there is a need in addition for a temporary judge?

Mr. KEAN. I hate to disagree with the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but I have not been satisfied that there is a need for a permanent judge.

As you know, there was a considerable delay in the appointment of a fourth judge, and there have not been four judges sitting in New Jersey for a long enough time to determine how much they could accomplish.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Even though he is called a temporary judge, if we put a new judge in there, he is in there for life, subject to good behavior.

Mr. KEAN. That is correct, but it should be remembered that the situation is that one of the judges has been very ill, one of our ablest judges, unfortunately, and probably he will not be able to serve very long.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in order to shorten the consideration, may I make this statement, and the gentleman from New Jersey will have to act upon it. Nobody here, including the chairman, would feel at liberty to agree to an additional judge for New Jersey beyond the one covered by this bill, which judge has not been authorized by the committee. I hope I make myself plain.

Mr. KEAN. I understand the gentleman's position.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, is there an amendment pending before the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; there is not.

Mr. HART. The gentleman from New Jersey has not offered any amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman could not offer an amendment until there is consent for the consideration of the bill. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, under the circumstances mentioned by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I shall have to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This requires three objectors to strike the bill from the calendar.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill is stricken from the calendar.

#### NATURALIZATION OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT CITIZENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6439) to expedite the naturalization of persons who are not citizens, who have served or who hereafter serve honorably in the naval or military forces during the present war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I understand that the elements of this bill are already embodied in the second war powers bill, which has been enacted. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the bill be stricken from the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] asks unanimous consent that the bill be stricken from the calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 269, to extend the time for amending the petition of the Indians of California under section 4 of the act of May 18, 1928.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I am in conference with the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] and also the gentleman from Oklahoma, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs [Mr. ROGERS]. I think by the time the next call of the calendar is reached we will agree upon this bill, at least so far as I am concerned. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### FRED B. WOODARD

The Clerk called the bill H. R. 3759, to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to certain counsel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill H. R. 5484, for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### COMPACT BETWEEN ATLANTIC COAST STATES FOR REGULATION OF FISHING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6020) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Atlantic seaboard and creating the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate compact (which shall be operative for not more than 15 years from the date of the enactment of this act) relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Atlantic seaboard and creating the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, negotiated and entered into or to be entered into under the authority of Public Resolution No. 79, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 8, 1940, and now ratified by the States of Maine,



New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, which compact reads as follows:

"The contracting States solemnly agree:

#### "ARTICLE I

"The purpose of this compact is to promote the better utilization of the fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, of the Atlantic seaboard by the development of a joint program for the promotion and protection of such fisheries, and by the prevention of the physical waste of the fisheries from any cause. It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the States joining herein to limit the production of fish or fish products for the purpose of establishing or fixing the price thereof, or creating and perpetuating monopoly.

#### "ARTICLE II

"This agreement shall become operative immediately as to those States executing it whenever any two or more of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have executed it in the form that is in accordance with the laws of the executing State and the Congress has given its consent. Any State contiguous with any of the aforementioned States and riparian upon waters frequented by anadromous fish, flowing into waters under the jurisdiction of any of the aforementioned States, may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

#### "ARTICLE III

"Each State joining herein shall appoint three representatives to a Commission hereby constituted and designated as the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. One shall be the executive officer of the administrative agency of such State charged with the conservation of the fisheries resources to which this compact pertains or, if there be more than one officer or agency, the official of that State named by the Governor thereof. The second shall be a member of the legislature of such State designated by the commission or committee on interstate cooperation of such State, or if there be none, or if said commission or interstate cooperation cannot constitutionally designate the said member, such legislator shall be designated by the Governor thereof; provided, That if it is constitutionally impossible to appoint a legislator as a commissioner from such State, the second member shall be appointed by the Governor of said State in his discretion. The third shall be a citizen who shall have a knowledge of and interest in the marine fisheries problem, to be appointed by the Governor. The Commission shall be a body corporate with the powers and duties set forth herein.

#### "ARTICLE IV

"The duty of the said Commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about the conservation and the prevention of the depletion and physical waste of the fisheries, marine, shell, and anadromous, of the Atlantic seaboard. The Commission shall have power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several States within their respective jurisdictions to promote the preservation of those fisheries and their protection against overfishing, waste, depletion, or any abuse whatsoever and to assure a continuing yield from the fisheries resources of the aforementioned States.

"To that end the Commission shall draft and, after consultation with the advisory committee hereinafter authorized, recommend to the governors and legislatures of the various signatory States legislation dealing with the conservation of the marine, shell, and anadromous fisheries of the Atlan-

tic seaboard. The Commission shall, more than 1 month prior to any regular meeting of the legislature in any signatory State, present to the Governor of the State its recommendations relating to enactments to be made by the legislature of that State in furthering the intents and purposes of this compact.

"The Commission shall consult with and advise the pertinent administrative agencies in the States party hereto with regard to problems connected with the fisheries and recommend the adoption of such regulations as it deems advisable.

"The Commission shall have power to recommend to the States party hereto the stocking of the waters of such States with fish and fish eggs, or joint stocking by some or all of the States party hereto, and when two or more of the States shall jointly stock waters the Commission shall act as the coordinating agency for such stocking.

#### "ARTICLE V

"The Commission shall elect from its number a chairman and a vice chairman and shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications, and compensation. Said Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place but must meet at least once a year.

#### "ARTICLE VI

"No action shall be taken by the Commission in regard to its general affairs except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole number of compacting States present at any meeting. No recommendation shall be made by the Commission in regard to any species of fish except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting States which have an interest in such species. The Commission shall define what shall be an interest.

#### "ARTICLE VII

"The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior of the Government of the United States shall act as the primary research agency of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, cooperating with the research agencies in each State for that purpose. Representatives of the said Fish and Wildlife Service shall attend the meetings of the Commission.

"An Advisory Committee to be representative of the commercial fishermen and the salt-water anglers and such other interests of each State as the Commission deems advisable shall be established by the Commission as soon as practicable for the purpose of advising the Commission upon such recommendations as it may desire to make.

#### "ARTICLE VIII

"When any State other than those named specifically in article II of this compact shall become a party thereto for the purpose of conserving its anadromous fish in accordance with the provisions of article II the participation of such State in the action of the Commission shall be limited to such species of anadromous fish.

#### "ARTICLE IX

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any signatory State or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory State imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve its fisheries.

#### "ARTICLE X

"Continued absence of representation or of any representative on the Commission from any State party hereto shall be brought to the attention of the Governor thereof.

#### "ARTICLE XI

"The States party hereto agree to make annual appropriations to the support of the Commission in proportion to the primary market value of the products of their fisheries, exclusive of cod and haddock, as recorded in the most recent published reports of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior, provided no State shall contribute less than \$200 per annum and the annual contribution of each State above the minimum shall be figured to the nearest \$100.

"The compacting States agree to appropriate initially the annual amounts scheduled below, which amounts are calculated in the manner set forth herein, on the basis of the catch record of 1933. Subsequent budgets shall be recommended by a majority of the Commission and the cost thereof allocated equitably among the States in accordance with their respective interests and submitted to the compacting States.

#### "SCHEDULE OF INITIAL STATE CONTRIBUTIONS

"Maine.....	\$700
New Hampshire.....	200
Massachusetts.....	2,300
Rhode Island.....	300
Connecticut.....	400
New York.....	1,300
New Jersey.....	800
Delaware.....	200
Maryland.....	700
Virginia.....	1,300
North Carolina.....	600
South Carolina.....	200
Georgia.....	200
Florida.....	1,500

#### "ARTICLE XII

"This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each compacting state until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be preceded by sending 6 months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other States party hereto."

Sec. 2. Without further submission of said compact, the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to the States of Maine, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and for the purpose of the better utilization of their anadromous fisheries, to the States of Vermont and Pennsylvania, to enter into said compact as signatory States and as parties thereto, in addition to the States which have now ratified the compact.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of sections 1 and 2 is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "compact" insert "(which shall be operative for not more than 15 years, from the date of the enactment of this act)."

Page 2, line 4, after the word "of" insert the word "Maine."

Page 8, line 14, strike out the word "Maine" and the comma following the word.

Page 8, line 20, strike out after "Sec. 3" the remainder of lines 20 and 21, and insert the following: "The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission constituted by the compact shall make an annual report to Congress not later than 60 days after the beginning of each regular session thereof. Such report shall set forth the activities of the Commission during the calendar year ending immediately prior to the beginning of such session."

Page 8, after the preceding section, insert a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 is hereby expressly reserved."

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out the word "and", and page 2, line 6, after the comma and before the word "which", insert the words "and Virginia" and a comma.

Page 8, line 14, strike out the word "Virginia" and the comma following the word.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, since the bill was reported, Virginia has ratified the compact. Therefore by this amendment it is eliminated from among those that have not ratified, and inserted with those that have ratified.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 4743), providing for the naturalization of certain wives and children of citizens of the United States who lost citizenship through service in the Allied forces during the World War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 323 of the Nationality Act of 1940 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 323. (a) A person who, while a citizen of the United States during the World War in Europe, entered the military or naval forces of any country at war with a country with which the United States was then at war, who has lost citizenship of the United States by reason of any oath or obligation taken for the purpose of entering such service, may be naturalized by taking before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 the oath prescribed by section 335.

"(b) Any woman who prior to September 22, 1922, married any person specified in subsection (a) may, if such woman (1) in good faith entered the United States in the belief that she was a citizen of the United States and (2) had a residence in the United States on May 1, 1941, be naturalized upon taking before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 the oath prescribed by section 335.

"(c) Any alien child of any person specified in subsection (a) whose mother married such person prior to September 22, 1922, or (2) was at the time of the birth of such child a citizen of the United States may, if such child (A) in good faith entered, or was brought into, the United States in the belief that such child was a citizen of the United States, and (B) had a residence in the United States on May 1, 1941, be naturalized upon taking, at any time after reaching the age of 18, before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 the oath prescribed by section 335.

"(d) Any alien child of any person specified in subsection (a) whose mother married such person subsequent to September 21, 1922, may, if such child (1) was born prior to May 24, 1934; (2) in good faith entered, or was brought into, the United States in the belief that such child was a citizen of the United States; and (3) had a residence in the United States on May 1, 1941, be naturalized upon taking, at any time after reaching the age of 18, before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of

section 301 the oath prescribed by section 335.

"(e) The methods of naturalization provided in this section shall not be exclusive."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "States", insert the word "and"; and after the word "the", insert the word "first."

Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "oath" and insert the word "oaths."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "May 1, 1941", and insert "the date of the enactment of this section, as amended."

Page 2, line 12, strike out the word "oath" and insert the word "oaths."

Page 2, line 21 strike out "May 1, 1941", and insert "the date of the enactment of this section, as amended."

Page 2, line 24, strike out the word "oath" and insert the word "oaths."

Page 3, line 7, strike out "May 1, 1941", and insert "the date of the enactment of this section, as amended."

Page 3, line 11, strike out the word "oath" and insert the word "oaths."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill providing for the naturalization of certain wives and children of citizens of the United States who lost citizenship through service in the Allied forces during the first World War."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2133, to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Michigan to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto, across the Straits of Mackinac at or near a point between St. Ignace, Mich., and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan" approved September 25, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS WABASH RIVER AT ST. FRANCISVILLE, ILL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6080, authorizing the county of Lawrence, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, Lawrence County, Ill., be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable

to the interests of navigation, at or near St. Francisville, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon Lawrence County, Ill., all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The said Lawrence County, Ill., is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent per annum and reasonable financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 30 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SNAKE OR PIUTE INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 622, authorizing the Snake or Piute Indians of the former Malheur Indian Reservation of Oregon to sue in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker, time and again I have been accused of arbitrarily objecting to Indian jurisdictional bills. On many occasions I have stated that my action was based upon the objections of the Attorney General and the Comptroller General. Now, here is a case where the Attorney General and the Comptroller General submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs and also to myself a letter objecting to the original bill making suggestions as to amendment. The Committee on Indian Affairs in reporting this



bill struck out everything after the enacting clause and substituted new language which I understand was prepared by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST], and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. It happens that the new language is a hundred percent in keeping with the recommendation of the Attorney General and the Comptroller General. Therefore I am not offering any objection whatsoever to this amended bill. I think that is evidence in itself that I am not arbitrarily objecting to jurisdictional bills.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, with that explanation, as I am willing to let the amended bill pass as reported.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I offer a series of amendments, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, on that basis I will object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Idaho that consent will have to be given first for consideration of the bill before it is in order to offer amendments.

Mr. WHITE. I am proceeding in the usual parliamentary procedure. I reserved the right to object, and I now offer amendments, since the gentleman from Missouri has made his statement.

Mr. COCHRAN. But other Members have the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Idaho that, of course, he may state his position and he may state that he will offer amendments, but amendments cannot be offered until the bill is under consideration by the House.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, sometime ago—in fact, some years ago—those of us who work on this calendar gave notice that we would object to or hold up at least all bills having a minority report. We sought to discourage the practice of putting bills on the Consent Calendar where there was a division of opinion in the committee as to the feasibility of the bill. I notice that this bill has a minority report signed by six members of the Indian Affairs Committee, and for that reason, and that reason alone, I object to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

**RELIEF OF PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH EXTRACTION OF GOLD-BEARING ORE FROM THE RUCK-A-CHUCKY DAM SITE**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4213, for the relief of persons in connection with the extraction of gold-bearing ore from the Ruck-A-Chucky Dam site.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is some additional information relative to this bill which I feel should be included in the Record, and under this reserva-

tion of objection I now make inquiry of the gentleman from California as to the approximate value of the gold which was panned by these workers in that area out in California.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this bill is for the relief of certain workers on a Government project in the State of California that was being constructed by the War Department. The project work was the construction of the Ruck-A-Chucky Dam. The labor employed on that project was taken from relief rolls. They were relief workers, W. P. A. workers, and other types of relief workers. Due to certain physical conditions, a great slide occurred that destroyed temporarily the dam site. The workers were not employed; they were laid off; yet they remained in the vicinity and went to work on certain gold-bearing veins and seams that were uncovered by this particular slide that occurred at the dam site. On this Government project they extracted a total of about \$18,000 worth of gold. Between two and three hundred people individually are involved in panning this comparatively small amount. It kept them off relief rolls and at the same time gave the contractors and Corps of Engineers an opportunity to retain the labor to be available when the work could be resumed. The Department of Justice, in order perhaps to clear up the status of the gold with the United States mint, in order that the mint might have a clear record, brought suit of trespass against these W. P. A. workers. This bill has been introduced in order to give title to that gold extracted from the public lands to the workers, and will give the mint the authority to pay them the amount of the bullion which was extracted.

Mr. COLE of New York. Just one further question, if the gentleman will permit, Were these workers who panned the gold employed and on the pay roll of any public or private agency?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. No; they had not been for some 2 weeks.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Was not this bill reported out unanimously by the Public Lands Committee?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. It was.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That no member of the association known as the Ruck-A-Chucky Mine Partnership or any of their agents or employees, or any other persons, shall be held civilly or criminally liable on account of the extraction by them during the year 1940 of gold-bearing ore from lot 19, section 19, township 13 north, range 10 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, or adjacent lands. The Ruck-A-Chucky Mine Partnership and other persons shall be deemed to have obtained full title to such ore at the time of its extraction.

No person, partnership, or corporation, Ward & Ward, or the American Smelting &

Refining Co. shall be held civilly or criminally liable on account of the purchase of any part of the gold ore referred to in the first paragraph of this act. The purchasers of such ore shall be deemed to have acquired full title to the ore at the time of its purchase.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "civilly or criminally."

Page 2, line 5, strike out the words "civilly or criminally."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**DISTRICT JUDGESHIP FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to a consideration of the bill, S. 1961, to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the District of New Jersey, No. 397 on the Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the gentleman should also request that the proceedings whereby the bill was stricken from the calendar be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that that is not necessary; the bill was returned to by unanimous consent.

Mr. WOLCOTT. We cannot return to something that is not there, can we?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is: Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. If the Chair will permit, is the Chair of opinion that the bill is still on the calendar when it has been stricken from the calendar? I would like this question cleared up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the House by unanimous consent does what it wishes to. By unanimous consent it has returned to the consideration of the bill, which is properly under consideration now if there is no objection to its consideration.

Mr. WOLCOTT. In view of the Chair's opinion that the bill was not stricken from the calendar when three objections were made, I, of course, will not object to it, because I have no objection to its consideration.

I wish to state, however, if the Chair will indulge me, that it establishes a very dangerous precedent, because following this calendar frequently requests are made to return to bills; and if we are not going to have any protection whatsoever after bills are stricken from the calendar, protection against any such practice, then, of course, we are now forewarned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may say to the gentleman from Michigan that the gentleman's protection was to object to returning to consideration of the bill. The Chair is not passing on the question of whether or not the bill was stricken from the calendar. The Chair simply states that by unanimous consent the House may return to consideration of the bill and the gentleman's protection was to object.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, in order to get the matter properly before the House so that we know what we are going to do from now on, I make the point of order against consideration of the bill because it has been stricken from the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman wants to insist on the point of order, that, of course, stops consideration of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I want to find out whether the Chair's ruling is that the bill was not stricken and that the gentleman from New Jersey does not have to ask that the proceedings whereby it was stricken be vacated before we return to it. That is the only point in question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not pass upon the proposition of whether or not the bill was stricken from the calendar. The gentleman from New Jersey asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That was not the request, if the Chair will indulge me. The gentleman asked to return to that bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman insists on his point of order, of course, that stops consideration of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may suggest to the gentleman that I am going to insist on the point of order. I would suggest further that he ask unanimous consent that the proceedings whereby the bill was stricken from the calendar be vacated and that we give consideration to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot pass on that. If the gentleman insists on his point of order, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings heretofore had on the bill (S. 1961) to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of the district judge for the district of New Jersey, No. 397 on the Consent Calendar, be vacated, and I further ask unanimous consent that the House return to consideration of that measure.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional district and circuit judges," approved May 24, 1910, is amended by adding a new subsection "(d)," as follows:

"(d) One for the district of New Jersey."

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HART: Page 1, line 7, after the words "New Jersey", strike out the period, insert a comma and add: "Provided, That the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge in said district shall not be filled."

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, my only concern in reference to this matter of the pending judgeship is to have an additional judge supplied to deal with what is a very highly congested calendar. In a hearing held by the Appropriations Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, on the judiciary appropriation bill for 1943, Mr. Henry Chandler, who is Director of the Administrative Office of Courts, was asked by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]:

How are the dockets, Mr. Chandler? Are they pretty well cleared up, and where do you have the most congestion?

Mr. Chandler replied:

The greatest congestion at the present time is in the southern district of New York and the district of New Jersey, particularly in the court which is held in Newark, and in the District of Columbia.

Replying further to a question by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], Mr. Chandler said:

In the district of New Jersey there is a bill pending now to provide for the creation of a judgeship to take the place of a judgeship which was vacated by the resignation of Judge Walker on December 31. Clearly there should be another judge, or possibly two judges, appointed in New Jersey.

There can be no doubt about the present need for an additional judge to take care of the work in the district of New Jersey. My able colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], consulted with me and proposed offering an amendment providing for two temporary judges, which would have been perfectly satisfactory to me. We do need now, and we have needed for some time, at least one judge to take care of the additional work of that court.

That is the purpose of my amendment, and I sincerely hope that it will be adopted.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HART. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. In order that we may have the record clear, the bill S. 1961 as passed by the Senate and as before the House today provides for the appointment of one additional judge, who shall be a permanent judge.

Mr. HART. That is right.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The gentleman's amendment would provide for the appointment of one judge who will be a temporary judge?

Mr. HART. Precisely.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is the effect of your amendment?

Mr. HART. That is the only effect of it.

Mr. KEAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HART. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. I may say that I am in full accord with the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey and I hope very much that it will be agreed to.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HART. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. My colleagues and myself of the Judiciary Committee who are present accept the amendment offered by the gentleman.

Mr. HART. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4676, to accept the cession by the Commonwealth of Kentucky of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mammoth Cave National Park; to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for the park in accordance with the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635); to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the development of a proper entrance road to the park; and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved March 22, 1930 (acts of 1930, ch. 132, p. 405), ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over, within, and under such territory in the Commonwealth as may be acquired for the Mammoth Cave National Park, are hereby accepted. Subject to the reservations made by the Commonwealth in the act of cession, the United States hereby assumes sole and exclusive jurisdiction over such territory.

SEC. 2. The park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the western district of Kentucky, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction over all offenses committed within the boundaries of the park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in the park shall be subject to the same laws as fugitives from justice found in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

SEC. 3. All hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park, nor shall any fish be taken out of any of the waters of the park, except at such seasons and at such times and in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the waters in



the park. Possession within the park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act. Any person or persons, stage or express company, railway or other transportation company who knows or has reason to believe that such wild birds, fish, or animals were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, and who receives for transportation the dead bodies or any part thereof of the wild birds, fish, or animals so taken or killed, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations, with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, or who shall within the park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, sign, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all the costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 4. All guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within the limits of the park when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking, or capturing such wild birds, fish, or animals contrary to the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction under this act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture of teams, horses, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky shall appoint a park commissioner, who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this act. Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this act prescribed for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the commissioner to the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, and the district court shall prescribe the rules of

procedure and practice for the commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to the district court.

SEC. 6. The park commissioner shall also have power to issue process, as hereinbefore provided, for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within the park of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 3 of this act, to hear the evidence introduced, and, if he is of the opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged, for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in such case to the said district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case. The park commissioner shall have authority to grant bail in all cases according to the laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. The park commissioner shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress.

SEC. 8. All fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 9. All fees, fines, costs, and expenses imposed and collected shall be deposited by the commissioner, or by the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify in writing the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky of the passage and approval of this act, and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the park. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of further cessions of jurisdiction over lands now or hereafter included in the Mammoth Cave National Park, the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, shall apply to such lands.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to acquire for inclusion within the Mammoth Cave National Park, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, any lands, interests in lands, and other property within the maximum boundaries thereof as authorized by the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635), notwithstanding the provisions of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 871), or any action taken thereunder to exclude certain caves from the park area.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property on behalf of the United States, as authorized by this section, there shall be reserved and set aside in the Treasury a special fund of not to exceed \$350,000. Said fund shall consist of the annual revenues of the Federal Government from the Mammoth Cave National Park which are in excess of the annual appropriations made for the administration, protection, and maintenance of said park. At the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the excess of revenues over appropriations for the preceding fiscal year. Any moneys deposited in said fund are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of acquiring such property, including all expenses incidental thereto. Appropriations made pursuant to this act shall remain available until expended.

The title to lands, interests in lands, and other property to be acquired pursuant to this act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. Any property acquired pursuant to this act upon acquisition by the Federal Government shall become a part of the park and shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of developing a proper and suitable entrance road to the

Mammoth Cave National Park, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States donations of lands, buildings, structures, and other property or interests therein, or to acquire such property with donated funds by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, within an area or areas to be determined by him, but (a) not to exceed 1 mile in width, extending from the exterior boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park to a point to be selected by him on United States Highway No. 31-W, and (b) not to exceed one-half mile in width on either side of United States Highway No. 31-W and running for a distance of not to exceed 2 miles along said highway. Lands acquired for purposes of protecting such entrance roads shall not be less than 500 feet in width on either side of said roads.

With the following committee amendments:

Page —, line 2, strike out the entire sentence beginning with the word "Any" down through "expended" in line 6.

Page 9, line 4, after "roads" insert the following proviso: "Provided, That only one such entrance road shall be established between United States Highway No. 31-W and Mammoth Cave National Park pursuant to this act."

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, in order to inquire of the committee if this bill is satisfactory to those in charge of the Mammoth Cave properties.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Yes. This bill was taken up by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL], in whose district these properties lie, and also the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINCENT], who is also interested in the bill. It was satisfactory to the park officials and also to the State of Kentucky, as I understand.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am very much in favor of the bill. Was there any objection to it? Was the committee unanimous in reporting the bill?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The bill was reported out unanimously by the committee.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEASE OR SALE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5394, to authorize the lease or sale of public lands for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and so forth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I serve notice that I intend to offer an amendment when the bill is considered.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, in view of the gentleman's statement, I wish the gentleman would discuss his amendment.

Mr. WHITE. The amendment is to place in this bill the same provision that is in the Taylor Grazing Act and in the Forest Service Organic Act, to protect the rights of prospectors in regard to mining claims in this area. This bill is very comprehensive. It takes in all grazing districts. I propose to protect the right of the miner and the prospector to go on public lands and locate mining claims and patent them. This will simply put a safeguard in the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. When I read the bill I thought it was a very simple one, to authorize the lease or sale of public lands for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. How does the gentleman seek to change that?

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will read the bill, he will find beginning in line 8 on page 1 the words "or within a grazing district." This bill thus takes in about 192,000,000 acres of land that has been put into grazing districts.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think perhaps we should give more consideration to the bill in view of the gentleman's statement. For that reason, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, YORKTOWN, VA.

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 5861) to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., south of Ballards Creek and adjacent to the east boundary of the naval mine depot, containing approximately 16 acres.

SEC. 2. In the event the Secretary of the Navy shall find that the property has become surplus to the needs of that Department, he is authorized to retransfer jurisdiction and control over the same to the Secretary of the Interior, in which event it shall again become a part of the Colonial National Historical Park.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6657, to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the construction of a scenic parkway to provide an appropriate view of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from the Tennessee side of the park, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of land and in-

terests in land in the State of Tennessee for the construction of a scenic parkway to be located generally parallel to the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and connecting with the park, in order to provide an appropriate view of the park from the Tennessee side. The right-of-way to be acquired for the parkway shall be of such width as to comprise an average of 125 acres per mile for its entire length. The title to real property acquired pursuant to this act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. All property acquired pursuant to this act shall become a part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park upon acceptance of title thereto by the Secretary, and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6671, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for the use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire such lands as may be necessary for such purpose by purchase or donation. For the same purpose the Secretary may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or term of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPEAL OF LAND-GRANT REDUCED RATES ON RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6156, to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5503, to authorize the Attorney General to stipulate to the exclusion of certain property from condemnation proceedings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Texas one question to clarify the RECORD?

This bill provides:

That in any condemnation proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the United States, the Attorney General is authorized to stipulate or agree in behalf of the United States to exclude any property or any part thereof, or any interest therein, that may have been taken by or on behalf of the United States by declaration of taking or otherwise.

Will the gentleman, for the purpose of the record, clarify how the United States may, by a declaration or otherwise, take property that may not be subject to condemnation?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The explanation which I think clarifies the bill is that when the Federal Government takes property by declaration, and the gentleman is familiar with that process of taking, I do not at the moment recall any other method by which they can take property without condemnation, but I will make this comprehensive statement to the gentleman. It does frequently occur that the Federal Government does not want all the property taken, such as improvements of timber or some interest of that sort. So this authorizes that in the condemnation proceedings it may be declared or it may be stipulated that property like improvements is not to be taken over by the Federal Government, and the value thereof is to be excluded, I assume, from the judgment which is rendered against the Federal Government.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think it is pretty broad jurisdiction when the United States can take private property by declaration without a hearing of necessity, and I think the gentleman and I have had some colloquy about that. My own personal opinion is that it is not constitutional and it is not due process of law to do it, and I wondered how much further this language "or otherwise" went than the language contained in these acts which allow them to take property by declaration.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. May I direct the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this bill does not at all authorize taking. I mean it is clear from the bill that it has nothing to do with the taking.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understand that.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. It has to do with the withdrawal from the taking on the part of the Federal Government of property which the Government does not need and which the private citizen may use to good advantage.

Mr. WOLCOTT. But the inference is they have some other process by which they may take it other than condemnation. That was my point.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I rose to say substantially what the gentleman has just said. There is nothing in this bill that gives any authority to take in any way.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Exactly.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This bill merely relates to the exclusion of property that was taken that the Attorney General may find is unnecessary in connection with its use, and it would cost, perhaps, a great deal to litigate it out, and this saves time and money to the Government.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understand that.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. May I direct the attention of the gentleman to this situation? There may be on one of these farms a barn or, maybe, a farmer has two farms and he may take a barn that is of no value to the Government, but is



a valuable thing for the farmer to have, and he can move it across a field and put it on his place, but I would like to emphasize what my colleague from Kentucky has just stated, that this bill has nothing to do with a "taking." It has to do with a "nontaking," if I may use that term.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understand that, but if the gentleman will bear with me, in condemnation proceedings you may exclude any property. But the language here is "property that may have been taken by the United States by declaration or taking or otherwise."

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman's illustration about not taking the farmer's barn might not apply here, because the Government might not have been given the authority to take it "by declaration or otherwise." The words "or otherwise" trouble me because I do not think that the provision in the law, if it ever reaches the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court follows its precedents in the matter, will ever hold that the United States Government or the War Department or the Navy Department can take title to property without a hearing. That is not due process of law. This may be purely an academic question, but I want to know whether or not this word "otherwise" contemplates some other procedure that we do not know about by which they may take property without even making a declaration.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Would not this satisfy my distinguished friend? We are dealing, not with the taking or with the "otherwise" in this bill. What we are trying to do is to help the Government to not be in possession of property which it does not need, and to make it possible for the Government to exercise just as little hardship upon the people whose property is being taken as possible.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say to the gentleman that the way I interpret this bill is that this relates to condemnation proceedings with respect to property for other than defense purposes, whereby you have to have a finding of necessity before you get title to the property. In those cases you do not have to include in the description of the property other properties which might be taken by "declaration or otherwise," because they are of a defense nature and may be taken under the War Powers Act or some such other act we have passed, authorizing the taking of title by declaration.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HANCOCK. Does not a situation frequently arise where the Government needs the land but does not have any need for the growing crops or the buildings, and this would make it possible for the representative of the Government to turn back to the farmer his growing crops or buildings which are of value to him, but of no value to the Government?

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Furthermore, if the gentleman will permit, even as to the land, suppose under the War Powers Act we passed recently you would make a declaration to take a great bound-

ary of land? There may be a part of that land in dispute with somebody or part of the land that it would not be necessary to use. So this matter could not go to the Supreme Court. It really gives the Attorney General the right to stipulate with the owner to leave out certain property.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I agree with my distinguished friend. We want to have to take as little as possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in any condemnation proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the United States, the Attorney General is authorized to stipulate or agree in behalf of the United States to exclude any property or any part thereof, or any interest therein, that may have been taken by or on behalf of the United States by declaration of taking or otherwise

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FACILITATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6634) to facilitate the employment of defense contractors of certain former members of the land and naval forces, including the Coast Guard of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE LAWS RELATING TO COUNTERFEITING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4934) to provide for the punishment of persons conspiring to violate the laws relating to counterfeiting, and certain other laws.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That chapter 7 of the Criminal Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, ch. 7, and Supp. V thereof) is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:

"Sec. 178a. If two or more persons conspire to violate any provisions of this chapter, or of sections 205, 218, 219, or 220 of chapter 8, of the Criminal Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, ch. 7, and Supp. V thereof, and secs. 328, 347, 348, and 349 of ch. 8), or of the act of August 26 1935 (49 Stat. 866; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 349a), and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for violating such provision."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 271, authorizing the President of the United States of America to pro-

claim October 11, 1942, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President of the United States of America is authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1942, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TEMPORARY ADVANCEMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6818) authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, and ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] to explain the circumstances under which temporary advancement to Coast Guard personnel may be made.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, this provision is already made, as I recall it, for the personnel of the Coast Guard. This bill relates entirely to the Coast and Geodetic Survey officers. It gives to those officers the identical benefits and privileges for promotions that have been given to the Army and the Navy and, as I recall, to the officers of the Coast Guard.

Mr. COLE of New York. As I read the bill, there is a limitation on the type of persons who may receive temporary advancement, contained on page 2 of the bill. There are only three classifications of persons in the Coast and Geodetic Survey who may be temporarily appointed. My purpose of making the inquiry is to find out why temporary officers are limited to those three classes, the War and Navy Departments and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. BLAND. It is in relation to the personnel of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard. I do not recall just now any other limitation. These officers are taken from the Coast and Geodetic Survey and they go into the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard for the purpose of performing duties usually performed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. One of the principal duties is in the preparation of charts, and so forth. They would go in at the rank that they held in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the duties which they perform will be performed with officers in the respective services who are of higher rank, and this bill gives them coordinate rank and responsibility during the time of the transfer.

Mr. COLE of New York. As I understand it there are two classifications: First, the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who may be sent to the War Department, and they may be temporarily advanced.

Mr. BLAND. Yes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Second, a person who is appointed to fill the place of a person who has gone to the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BLAND. He may be advanced.

Mr. COLE of New York. And third, deck officers may be advanced, but they cannot go above the rank of ensign. My inquiry is, Why place a limit on the potential advancement of the personnel in the field and make it available only to those who are taken to the departments here in Washington?

Mr. BLAND. As I understand it, provision was made for those who are temporarily advanced to supply the vacancies in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and that they should be advanced to the respective ranks held by those transferred.

Mr. COLE of New York. Why should a limit be placed on the possible advancement of deck officers at a rank not above ensign?

Mr. BLAND. That is in accordance with the provisions of the other bills; the limitation is in accordance with provisions that already exist in other legislation.

Mr. COLE of New York. Do I understand that members of the Coast Guard cannot be advanced beyond the rank of ensign, temporarily?

Mr. BLAND. My recollection is that it is in accordance with the policy and legislation with reference to the other services. If there is any question about it, I would be glad to look into it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be subject in like manner and to the same extent and with the same relative conditions as are provided for personnel of the Navy in an act entitled "An act authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," approved July 24, 1941 (Public, No. 188, 77th Cong.), except that temporary appointments and promotions shall be limited as follows:

(1) Commissioned officers in the service of the War Department or of the Navy Department, under the provisions of section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87), may, upon recommendation, respectively, of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, be temporarily promoted to higher ranks or grades.

(2) Commissioned officers in the service of the Coast and Geodetic Survey may be temporarily promoted to fill vacancies in ranks and grades caused by the transfer of commissioned officers to the service and jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments under the provisions of section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87).

(3) Regularly appointed deck officers and junior engineers may be temporarily appointed to the rank and grade of ensign: *Provided*, That the number of deck officers and junior engineers holding such temporary

appointments shall not exceed the number of officers transferred to the War and Navy Departments under provisions of section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar for today.

#### SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the urgency of the situation, I request that we take up the next bill on the calendar, Mr. DIMOND's bill, to suspend certain assessment work on mining claims. It is very urgent. The work must be done by the 1st of June. It will interfere with the national defense program. I think that bill should be considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Idaho ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill?

Mr. WHITE. I do, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In the first place, any Member can object to the consideration of the bill at the present time. This happens to be my bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6604) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. COLE of New York and Mr. HANCOCK objected.

#### CREATION OF A RECREATION BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5075) to create a Recreation Board for the District of Columbia, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That there is hereby created in and for the District of Columbia a Recreation Board hereinafter referred to as 'the Board.'"

#### "ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP OF THE RECREATION BOARD

"SECTION 1. The Board shall consist of seven members as follows: A representative of the Board of Commissioners selected by that Board; a representative of the Board of Education selected by that Board; the Superintendent of the National Capital Parks ex officio; and four members who shall have been for 5 years immediately preceding their selection bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a term of

4 years each, except the original appointments which shall be for terms of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively. The appointment of the four citizens shall be without regard to race, sex, or creed, and shall take judicious account of the various parent, civic, and other organizations through which residents of the District voice their civic wishes and advance the common welfare. The two members of the Board representing the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Education shall be designated annually by their respective agencies.

"Sec. 2. The members of the Board shall not be personally liable in damages for any official action of the said Board performed in good faith, nor shall any member of said Board be liable for any costs that may be taxed against them or the Board on account of any such official action; but such costs shall be charged to the District of Columbia and paid as other costs are paid in suits brought against the municipality; nor shall the said Board or any of its members be required to give any supersedeas bond or security for costs or damages on any appeal whatever.

"Sec. 3. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by the agency which made the original selection.

"Sec. 4. The members of the Board shall serve without compensation for such service.

"Sec. 5. The Board shall select from among its citizen membership its Chairman and its secretary and is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"Sec. 6. The Board shall hold stated meetings and such additional meetings as they may from time to time deem necessary. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public.

#### "ARTICLE II—FUNCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

"SECTION 1. The Board shall determine all questions of general policy relating to public recreation in and for the District of Columbia, and shall supervise and direct expenditure of all appropriations and/or other funds made available to the Board.

"Sec. 2. The Board is hereby authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Recreation, which position is hereby authorized and created, who shall be the chief executive officer of the Board but not a member thereof, and shall be charged with the general organization, administration, and supervision of the program of public recreation contemplated and provided for by this act. The Superintendent shall be a person of such training, experience, and capacity as will especially qualify him to discharge the duties of the office. He shall possess those qualifications of education, training, and experience in recreation work as well as executive and administrative experience which will assure a thorough knowledge of current theory and practice in public recreation and give promise of the administrative ability necessary to administer a program of public recreation in and for the Nation's Capital.

"The Board, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, is empowered to appoint, promote, demote, and terminate the employment of such personnel as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The Superintendent may suspend for cause for a period not exceeding 30 days any employee of the Board.

"All present personnel of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department whose services have heretofore been rated satisfactory shall be retained by the Board with the understanding that this provision does not contemplate the continued employment of individuals whose service is inefficient, and such personnel shall continue to function under existing rules and regulations until



such time as classification and civil-service requirements have been effected.

"The Superintendent and all other regular annual personnel of the Recreation Board shall be employees of the District of Columbia. Their salaries and positions shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, without regard to race, sex, or creed, and the civil-service requirements as agreed upon between the Civil Service Commission and the District Commissioners or any existing agreement between them relative to the selection and change of status of District of Columbia employees.

"Upon recommendation of the Superintendent, the Board is authorized to employ, on a part-time basis, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Board without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to civil-service requirements, and without regard to the prohibition against double salaries provided by section 1763, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. Annotated, title 5, sec. 58), such teachers, custodial, and other employees of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Board of Education, upon approval by the present employer, as may be necessary to keep in operation and to conduct therein appropriate phases of the recreation program authorized by this act.

"The respective facilities of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Board of Education shall, by the agreement of the respective agencies of the Government having control of such facilities, be made available to the Board under the terms of this act.

"The Superintendent is authorized to employ for a 90-day period as full- or part-time employees such referees, umpires, swimming-pool guards and attendants, gymnasium and playground supervisors, and other similar special employees as may be necessary to carry out the recreation program authorized by this act, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Board without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to civil-service requirements, and without regard to the prohibition against double salaries provided by section 1763, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. Annotated, title 5, sec. 58): *Provided*, That the retention in the District service of any such employees for a period longer than 90 days shall be subject to the approval of the Board.

"The Board is authorized to accept upon recommendation of the Superintendent the gratis services of such persons as may volunteer to aid in the conduct of any of its activities.

"Sec. 3 The Board shall have power and authority to adopt, conduct, direct, or cause to be conducted or directed, under its supervision, a comprehensive program of public recreation which shall include the operation and direction of games, sports, arts and crafts, hobby shops, music, drama, speech, nursery play, dancing, lectures, forum for informal discussion, and such other physical, social, mental, and creative opportunities for leisure-time participation as the Board shall deem advisable to offer in major recreation centers, playfields, athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, swimming pools, beaches, golf courses, community centers, and social centers in schools, parks, or other publicly owned buildings, as well as other recreational facilities which may be agreed upon between the Board and the agencies having jurisdiction over such facilities. The public properties utilized by the Board for the above purposes shall include those designated by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in accordance with a comprehensive plan, as suitable and desirable units of the District of Columbia recreation system.

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting any rights under any existing lease or leases lawfully entered into

by any agency mentioned or affected by this act, nor shall anything in this act contained be construed as affecting the right of any such agency in the future lawfully to enter into leases of land or premises under its control for recreational purposes.

"Sec. 4. The Board is hereby authorized to create a trust fund similar to that now operated by the Community Center and Playgrounds Department in which shall be deposited all fees and receipts from those activities which the Board may deem it advisable to conduct on a fee basis or any other basis, the moneys in such trust fund to be available to the Board to defray in whole or in part the expense of conducting its activities, the fund to be audited quarterly by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

"Sec. 5. The Board shall prepare and submit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an annual budget itemizing the appropriations necessary for the performance of its functions and duties under this act, including appropriations necessary for the purchase of books, literature, newspapers, periodicals, technical reference material, trophies, and medals, and as provided in article III, section 4, of this act, the Board's share of the cost of improvement, maintenance, and upkeep of the buildings and grounds used by the Board and which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, the Board of Commissioners, or the National Park Service.

"Sec. 6. The Board shall submit to the Commissioners an annual report of its activities, together with recommendations for further activities and development, or curtailment.

#### "ARTICLE III—RELATIONSHIP OF THE BOARD TO OTHER AGENCIES

"SECTION 1. All the functions of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department now under the joint control of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Education are hereby transferred to and shall, after the effective date of this act, be vested in the said Recreation Board. The transfer of all such functions shall include transfer of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department, any unexpended balance in trust funds, and the salary of the coordinator now carried in the appropriation of the National Capital Parks.

"Sec. 2. The control of all land, buildings, and other facilities used by the Board shall be in accordance with agreements reached between the Board and the governmental agencies having jurisdiction over such properties.

"Sec. 3. No power or authority conferred by this act shall be construed to abridge the powers of the Board of Education, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or the National Park Service to refuse the use of any ground, building, or facility under their individual or collective control whenever the use of any such ground, building, or facility for recreational purposes would interfere with the use or purpose for which such ground, building, or facility was acquired or created, and nothing herein expressed or implied shall be construed to abrogate any powers vested in the Board of Education by the Organic Act of 1906 insofar as the control of public education and all necessary facilities and personnel is concerned.

"Sec. 4. The maintenance and improvement of all playgrounds and recreation areas and facilities now under the control of the Board of Education, or of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or of the National Park Service, or which may hereafter be acquired by any of said agencies for said purpose, may be provided for by agreement between the Board and the Board of Education, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the National Park Service, respectively. The Board is hereby authorized to transfer to the said agencies such funds, equipment, and

personnel as may be necessary to carry said agreements into effect.

"Sec. 5. The Board is authorized to arrange with other governmental agencies for services on a reimbursable basis.

"Sec. 6. All equipment, machinery, supplies, and materials of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department shall, on the effective date of this act, be transferred to the Board.

"Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 8. This act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its approval."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from West Virginia if the minority members of the committee have been informed that this would be brought up today, and whether they have any objection to it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will say in answer to the gentleman from New York that the ranking minority member of the Committee of the District of Columbia [Mr. DIRKSEN], is in full agreement with the action which the chairman of the committee is taking at this time. We discussed the matter at two meetings of the Committee on the District of Columbia and decided that rather than send the measure to conference we would agree to the Senate amendment.

Mr. HANCOCK. And that was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and, because the gentleman at this time raises the point, I think I should like to make a very brief statement, because the RECORD should show exactly what we have done in this matter.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from West Virginia will explain what the bill does?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. I think that is fair to the House and also to the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we want to hear something about it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I should like to direct the attention of the membership to the fact that this measure passed the House of Representatives unanimously on July 14, 1941; that the bill was then considered in the Senate, and lengthy hearings were held by that body, as were held in the House of Representatives. The measure passed the Senate unanimously with Senate amendments on March 30, 1942.

Very briefly, I should like to say that the provisions of the bill would create a Recreation Board for the District of Columbia. For many years we have had divided authority between the recreational agencies. There have been overlappings; there have been divisions of authority; there have been conflicts which have occurred to disrupt the program. Under the Commissioners, a new Board of



Recreation will be appointed, to consist of seven members. Those members will serve without pay.

The Senate bill differs only in slight degree from the House bill, and simply goes to the administrative set-up of the board, with which the House committee is in agreement.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. These other agencies that are set up, that are overlapping, for this recreational program that is going on in the District of Columbia, will be dispensed with, will they? What are you going to do about them if this bill passes? Will that stop this overlapping?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. There have been these overlappings, these conflicts. We have had a Community Center and Playgrounds Department. That will be eliminated, as will other agencies, and all merged into one Board of Recreation for the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICH. Are they paid agencies that are now set up, that are looking after this recreation program?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They are not paid agencies from the standpoint of the membership but they have had officers acting for them who were paid. We are cutting the cost of the recreational program, because we are centering it in one body with power to act. The survey of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission states that under proper unification the same properties and the same staff could secure one-third greater results. That is what we are attempting to accomplish by this measure.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from West Virginia is in effect the mayor of the District. We look to our mayor as our representative to stop this overlapping, and I presume he is going to stop a lot in connection with the operation of these agencies. The gentleman is well aware that generally whenever a new agency is established the old agency hangs on and we have to support them both. It is my hope that in this new organization we may expect the gentleman, as mayor of the city of Washington, to see that the expense of recreation so far as possible and the overlapping will cease from now on.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, no man, or Member of this body, is more diligent than the gentleman from Pennsylvania in desiring to cut the cost of government not only within the District of Columbia but in the Federal agencies as well. I commend him for his diligence in this matter. I am certain that by and large other Members agree with the position he takes. I believe this is in the interest of better economy and better administration of the recreational facilities of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate amendment?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That there is hereby created in and for the District of Columbia a Recreation Board hereinafter referred to as 'the Board'.

#### "ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP OF THE RECREATION BOARD

"SECTION 1. The Board shall consist of seven members as follows: A representative of the Board of Commissioners selected by that Board; a representative of the Board of Education selected by that Board; the Superintendent of the National Capital Parks ex officio; and four members who shall have been for 5 years immediately preceding their selection bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a term of 4 years each, except the original appointments which shall be for terms of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively. The appointment of the four citizens shall be without regard to race, sex, or creed, and shall take judicious account of the various parent, civic, and other organizations through which residents of the District voice their civic wishes and advance the common welfare. The two members of the Board representing the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Education shall be designated annually by their respective agencies.

"SEC. 2. The members of the Board shall not be personally liable in damages for any official action of the said Board performed in good faith, nor shall any member of said Board be liable for any costs that may be taxed against them or the Board on account of any such official action; but such costs shall be charged to the District of Columbia and paid as other costs are paid in suits brought against the municipality; nor shall the said Board or any of its members be required to give any supersedeas bond or security for costs or damages on any appeal whatever.

"SEC. 3. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by the agency which made the original selection.

"SEC. 4. The members of the Board shall serve without compensation for such service.

"SEC. 5. The Board shall select from among its citizen membership its chairman and its secretary and is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"SEC. 6. The Board shall hold stated meetings and such additional meetings as they may from time to time deem necessary. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public.

#### "ARTICLE II—FUNCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

"SECTION 1. The Board shall determine all questions of general policy relating to public recreation in and for the District of Columbia, and shall supervise and direct expenditure of all appropriations and/or other funds made available to the Board.

"SEC. 2. The Board is hereby authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Recreation, which position is hereby authorized and created, who shall be the chief executive officer of the Board but not a member thereof, and shall be charged with the general organization, administration, and supervision of the program of public recreation contemplated and provided for by this act. The Superintendent shall be a person of such training, experience, and capacity as will especially qualify him to discharge the duties of the office. He shall possess those qualifications of education, training, and experience in recreation work as well as executive and administrative experience which will assure a thorough knowledge of current theory and practice in public recreation and give promise of the administrative ability necessary to administer a program of public recreation in and for the Nation's Capital.

"The Board, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, is empowered to appoint, promote, demote, and terminate the employment of such personnel as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The Superintendent may suspend for cause for a period not exceeding 30 days any employee of the Board.

"All present personnel of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department whose services have heretofore been rated satisfactory shall be retained by the Board with the understanding that this provision does not contemplate the continued employment of individuals whose service is inefficient, and such personnel shall continue to function under existing rules and regulations until such time as classification and civil-service requirements have been effected.

"The Superintendent and all other regular annual personnel of the Recreation Board shall be employees of the District of Columbia. Their salaries and positions shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, without regard to race, sex, or creed, and the civil-service requirements as agreed upon between the Civil Service Commission and the District Commissioners or any existing agreement between them relative to the selection and change of status of District of Columbia employees.

"Upon recommendation of the Superintendent, the Board is authorized to employ, on a part-time basis, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Board without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to civil-service requirements, and without regard to the prohibition against double salaries provided by section 1763, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. Annotated, title 5, sec. 58), such teachers, custodial, and other employees of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Board of Education, upon approval by the present employer, as may be necessary to keep in operation and to conduct therein appropriate phases of the recreation program authorized by this act.

"The respective facilities of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Board of Education shall, by the agreement of the respective agencies of the Government having control of such facilities, be made available to the Board under the terms of this act.

"The Superintendent is authorized to employ for a 90-day period as full- or part-time employees, such referees, umpires, swimming-pool guards and attendants, gymnasium and playground supervisors, and other similar special employees as may be necessary to carry out the recreation program authorized by this act, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Board without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to civil-service requirements, and without regard to the prohibition against double salaries provided by section 1763, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. annotated, title 5, sec. 58): *Provided*, That the retention in the District service of any such employees for a period longer than 90 days shall be subject to the approval of the Board.

"The Board is authorized to accept upon recommendation of the Superintendent the gratis services of such persons as may volunteer to aid in the conduct of any of its activities.

"SEC. 3. The Board shall have power and authority to adopt, conduct, direct, or cause to be conducted or directed, under its supervision, a comprehensive program of public recreation which shall include the operation and direction of games, sports, arts and crafts, hobby shops, music, drama, speech, nursery play, dancing, lectures, forum for informal discussion, and such other physical, social, mental, and creative opportunities for leisure-time participation as the Board shall deem advisable to offer in major recreation centers, playfields, athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, swimming pools, beaches, golf courses, community centers, and social centers in schools, parks, or other publicly owned buildings, as well as other recreational facilities which



may be agreed upon between the Board and the agencies having jurisdiction over such facilities. The public properties utilized by the Board for the above purposes shall include those designated by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in accordance with a comprehensive plan, as suitable and desirable units of the District of Columbia recreation system.

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting any rights under any existing lease or leases lawfully entered into by any agency mentioned or affected by this act, nor shall anything in this act contained be construed as affecting the right of any such agency in the future lawfully to enter into leases of land or premises under its control for recreational purposes.

"SEC. 4. The Board is hereby authorized to create a trust fund similar to that now operated by the Community Center and Playgrounds Department in which shall be deposited all fees and receipts from those activities which the Board may deem it advisable to conduct on a fee basis or any other basis, the moneys in such trust fund to be available to the Board to defray in whole or in part the expense of conducting its activities, the fund to be audited quarterly by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 5. The Board shall prepare and submit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an annual budget itemizing the appropriations necessary for the performance of its functions and duties under this act, including appropriations necessary for the purchase of books, literature, newspapers, periodicals, technical reference material, trophies, and medals, and as provided in article III, section 4, of this act, the Board's share of the cost of improvement, maintenance, and upkeep of the buildings and grounds used by the Board and which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, the Board of Commissioners, or the National Park Service.

"SEC. 6. The Board shall submit to the Commissioners an annual report of its activities, together with recommendations for further activities and development, or curtailment.

#### "ARTICLE III—RELATIONSHIP OF THE BOARD TO OTHER AGENCIES

"SECTION 1. All the functions of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department now under the joint control of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Education are hereby transferred to and shall, after the effective date of this act, be vested in the said Recreation Board. The transfer of all such functions shall include transfer of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department, any unexpended balance in trust funds, and the salary of the coordinator now carried in the appropriation of the National Capital Parks.

"SEC. 2. The control of all land, buildings, and other facilities used by the Board shall be in accordance with agreements reached between the Board and the governmental agencies having jurisdiction over such properties.

"SEC. 3. No power or authority conferred by this act shall be construed to abridge the powers of the Board of Education, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or the National Park Service to refuse the use of any ground, building, or facility under their individual or collective control whenever the use of any such ground, building, or facility for recreational purposes would interfere with the use or purpose for which such ground, building, or facility was acquired or created, and nothing herein expressed or implied shall be construed to abrogate any powers vested in the Board of Education by the organic act of 1906 insofar as the control of public education and all

necessary facilities and personnel is concerned.

"SEC. 4. The maintenance and improvement of all playgrounds and recreation areas and facilities now under the control of the Board of Education, or of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or of the National Park Service, or which may hereafter be acquired by any of said agencies for said purpose, may be provided for by agreement between the Board and the Board of Education, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the National Park Service, respectively. The Board is hereby authorized to transfer to the said agencies such funds, equipment, and personnel as may be necessary to carry said agreements into effect.

"SEC. 5. The Board is authorized to arrange with other governmental agencies for services on a reimbursable basis.

"SEC. 6. All equipment, machinery, supplies, and materials of the Community Center and Playgrounds Department shall, on the effective date of this act, be transferred to the Board.

"SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 8. This act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its approval."

The amendment was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a committee report on the bill H. R. 6927 to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an editorial from the New York Times on the Foreign Language Press.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two topics and in each to include some newspaper editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the conclusion of the business on the Speaker's table I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

on Thursday next after the conclusion of business on the Speaker's table, the legislative program of the day and other special orders I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### WARTIME CENSORSHIP

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, there are two rather closely related matters in connection with this total war of survival which I believe deserve some attention from either the legislative or the executive branches of the Government, or perhaps from both. I want to make it very clear that in discussing these two matters briefly in the time I have that I do so without any criticism of the Office of Censorship as presently constituted and conducted by Mr. Byron Price. Neither am I indulging in criticism of any of the offices of Government information nor of the individuals who may be directing those offices at this time.

Mr. Speaker, for 15 years I have been a newspaperman. I want to pay tribute to the great bulk of the press in the United States today for the very fine job which I believe it is doing. There is today, however, a very small fringe of the daily press, and some other smaller periodicals and publications that exist for no purpose other than to create disunity and defeatism among our people, which need some very careful attention. I think that perhaps 99 percent of the newspapers, small and large, in the Nation, have complied very fully with the voluntary code promulgated by the Office of Censorship in handling news of the War. I believe they may be expected to continue to do so, because I believe the press throughout the country realizes it is the guardian of that principle of the freedom of the press. Let me say also that I share a very deep devotion to that principle; and nothing I may say here should be interpreted as in any sense reflecting an opinion to the contrary.

Mr. Speaker, it is not so much in what these subversive publications publish with reference to the facts of war, with reference to the news that they run in connection with our war effort, that is creating this spirit of disunity and defeatism, as it is certain slants and interpretations that are carried day by day and week by week. These papers, or these publications that are so strongly anti-British that they give a pro-Axis slant to much of their news and to much of their comment, Mr. Speaker, are doing our war effort a very serious injury. By the publication of half-truths and rumors, and by giving space and headlines to statements which tend to undermine the faith of the people in the integrity and strength of the Government, they are giving Axis propaganda an outlet which agents of the Axis Powers could never obtain.

We have the Office of Censorship set up and directed by Mr. Price and under his direction the newspapers are being asked to comply voluntarily with a code insofar as what is published relates to the actual news about our war efforts and about military operations.

Those very few of the daily newspapers and smaller publications which may be on the border line of compliance, and which may meet all of the requirements insofar as actually doing what they are asked to do is concerned, are going a great deal further in their interpretations. In spirit many of them are not complying, in my opinion, with the spirit of that voluntary code of the Office of Censorship. I think a member of this press gallery who sits there every day stated the situation very clearly a few days ago with this simple illustration. He said that a newspaper today, a periodical, a magazine, a radio commentator, or anyone else, who is responsible for the dissemination of news and the formation of public opinion, who fails to consider himself as an American first, and who refuses to consider the obligation that is his as a guardian of the free press and free speech, is in the same category exactly as the man who refuses to turn out his lights or pull down the dark shades during a black-out. Any man has the right, if he pays his electric bills, to burn his lights. However, during an air raid he must forego the exercise of that right or endanger the lives of other people. In times of war it is necessary to forego the exercise of many inalienable rights in order to preserve and perpetuate them.

This element of the subversive press in the United States today, including Father Coughlin's Social Justice, and others which time forbids me to name and discuss in detail here is doing our war effort a great harm. I hope the Department of Justice and any other agency that may be authorized and empowered to take whatever action is necessary against that small fringe will do so very, very quickly.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In determining the sentiment that is being expressed by some of the writers, where does the gentleman draw the line between what is just criticism of things that you think are wrong now, which will aid and assist us in winning this war, and what is propaganda by some of the writers we have today?

Mr. PRIEST. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania that is a very hard distinction to make. As I said, I worked for 15 years as a city editor, managing editor, and copy-desk reader. I have done most jobs on a newspaper. Many times I found it was difficult to draw the line of distinction between what was honest criticism, what was constructive criticism, and what was propaganda in its effect. If we accept the statement made by a member of this House press gallery just a few days ago in a conversation with me, when he said, "I am an American first and a newspaperman second," it will clarify the matter considerably and should give us a sort of

yardstick by which to measure such matters.

Mr. RICH. That would be all right if we could get all the newspaper writers to do it, but the trouble is now we have a lot of newspaper writers who have sinister motives in connection with certain things they are trying to do, either from a political standpoint or because they want a favor. After a while we will have no free speech at all in this country. We will be controlled by a dictator, and this will be to the detriment of the newspapers because they will be closed up pretty soon, and this due to the fact they have blotted out the things they wanted to say. We have to be mighty careful that we do not get in the clutches of men who are going to take away from us freedom of speech, freedom of action, and the Constitution of the United States, even our religion and everything else.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman, and I was getting to that very phase of the question. I want to make it clear once again that I believe with all my soul in the principle of freedom of the press, and I believe that today we ought to give our people the cold, brutal facts, the tragic facts, about this war. I am coming to that in connection with this matter of information service consolidation in just a minute. I do not have much time for a discussion of it, but there are some things that should be considered.

As I started to say to the gentleman, there were many occasions during the time I worked on a newspaper when I was called by someone or some man came in to see me and said: "You cannot print that." Frequently I answered by quoting a statement made by the distinguished editor of a Catholic magazine. I always appreciated it as a newspaperman. His statement was this: "What God permits to happen, man may be permitted to know." I have used that myself to justify the publication of news. I imagine men in this press gallery have felt similar to that many times.

I want to say a few words about Government information, and this is not said in criticism of any of the offices now engaged in that work. I discovered, and I believe a great many of the Members of this House discovered during their recent visit back to their districts, that the American people today are ready and willing to be told in one, strong, certain voice what is happening, and what their Government wants them to do.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] have time following.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the two distinguished gentlemen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, we all know that at the present time there are several agencies in the Capital already dealing in gathering, assembling, and disseminating Government information. I refer particularly to the special organizations, not necessarily to the information services that are set up as a part of the Government departments. We may get to those a little later. I have in mind the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of Government Reports, Colonel Donovan's Office of Coordinator of Government Information, and the offices of information that serve the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War and Navy Departments, and some of the others. I am sure all of these offices are doing the best job possible under the circumstances.

I know all of us have come in contact with this situation recently: We find that many times press releases from those offices conflict insofar as the meat of the message is concerned. They do not always sing in unison, they are not always in full harmony insofar as the actual facts are concerned. That perhaps can be understood if we have time to analyze it, but the point simply is this:

The American people are tired of listening today to one voice, and tomorrow to another voice; of being told one thing today and something else tomorrow. They want, and they need, a very positive, strong, vigorous voice, speaking for the Government. They need that because they need a positive psychology to prepare them for the heavier burdens they must bear, the greater sacrifices we know they must make in the months that are ahead of us. We should shift as quickly as possible from a passive to a positive war psychology. I believe we need, as quickly as possible, either through legislative action or by action of the executive branch of the Government, to consolidate all of the Government information services possible, and to place those services under one strong head. He does not have to be a writer, he does not have to be even a newspaperman or a publicist if he is a good executive, a good administrator, an organizer. But one man should be in charge of our Government information as it relates to the war effort, and that man should have power in his field that is as supreme and final, in my judgment, as Mr. Donald Nelson has in the field of production. The people and the press, I believe, will applaud any move which results in a consolidation of these services. There are other aspects of the case which we might discuss if we went further, but they are matters with which we all are familiar. The economic angle certainly comes in as a strong factor.

During my service on a daily newspaper many times I have swept off great volumes of releases from Government agencies and then depended on my own correspondents or the press associations for my news from Washington and about the activities of Government. That is an angle that should be considered, but,



in my judgment, above that is this more important phase of Government information, the phase of which I spoke a moment ago when I emphasized the importance of the Government speaking in one voice instead of many unrelated and inharmonious voices. This is one time when the people want one strong, clear, powerful, vigorous, certain voice that tells them the cold, brutal facts all the time about what this war is about, the character of our enemies, and as nearly as possible the facts about what is happening every day. No pumped-up propaganda can be as effective as the facts in dealing with our Axis enemies.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. When you turn on the radio in the morning you hear one commentator give a list of happenings and in about 10 minutes you hear another commentator making the same comment in almost the same words. Then in another 10 minutes you may hear four or five or six other commentators, and everyone is saying the same thing. We shall not need all the newspaper reporters if we do that same thing for the newspapers. I think the newspaper reporters would not quite agree with me, because we would get rid of about half of them.

Mr. PRIEST. I believe the majority of them feel very much as I have expressed it here. I believe they prefer to know what they are writing about, rather than to have one report from one source, and in an effort to verify it somewhere else, to get a different slant on it. I think they would appreciate it very much.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### THE ROLE OF CONGRESS IN THE WAR

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, the second surrender of France, the fall of Bataan, the apparent loss of the Indian Ocean, the opening of the offensive against Russia, the gallant exploits of our fliers, all call attention to the increasing war fury of the day.

The President recognizes this urgency in calling this war the survival war.

Washington and the rest of the country, it seems to me, are going about the correction of errors, inefficiency, and general dullness in war efforts in reverse from the proper approach.

There is a line in the Episcopal prayer book that reads in part:

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done.

How great would be our increased efforts in the prosecution of this war if everyone could take these words to heart. Officeholder, industrialist, labor leader, taxpayer, military men—all Americans together could find strength in this self-confession. An attitude of "they are all out of step but Jim" can be a stumbling block in the way to victory.

#### FOREIGN POLICY WISE

This is a war Congress. By our declaration of war here, we dedicated ourselves

to the winning of that war, no matter what the sacrifice. Many things were done prior to December 7 that helped to make this country strong for the conflict. The foreign policy, I believe, was the wisest course we could pursue. Without it, the chances of ultimate victory today would be dark indeed. The raising of an army and equipping it, the passage of the Selective Service Act and its extension, were proper steps. The increasing of the size of the Navy, the building up of the air force—all were well-timed and proper. All these things are on the credit side of the ledger for the Congress.

But when we voted for the declaration of war, we also voted to dedicate our full efforts, our sincere judgment, our lives—the entire resources of the Nation to victory. We, of course, cast aside local or self-interests, worry over sectional profits, social gains, or established governmental bureaucracy.

It is true that we have voted \$160,000,000,000, as a Congress, for the war. But is this action in appropriating tax money and borrowing money enough?

Is Congress doing its part in this war for survival?

Most of the Members have been at home for a short recess to discuss the vital issues before Congress with their people. I believe that most of them found that there is a growing dissatisfaction, a spirit of unrest, a feeling of disappointment in their war Congress.

#### MEASURED BY ARMED FORCES

I do not believe that we are giving full satisfaction to the Americans who are ready, willing, and waiting to be pressed into this drive for victory. I do not believe that the Members of Congress are willing to say that we have done an outstanding job as a war Congress—measured in the heroic terms of our armed forces now fighting on the battlefronts of the world.

I am not trying to avoid or duck the responsibility for my contribution to this feeling. We are all guilty. I have made many errors of judgment. I have wasted precious time in nonessential matters. I have failed to be as alert or as well informed on many, many things as I should have been.

We are all guilty. Since December 7 this Congress has not been filling the role of a nation involved in the survival war.

I believe we have missed the bull's-eye on many things that we should have done to aid fully in the conduct of the war:

We missed it on price control.

We missed it on conversion of the Government plant to war.

We missed it on nondefense appropriations.

We missed it on the eve of war on excess-profits taxes.

We missed it on correcting labor difficulties.

We missed it largely on our military kibitzing.

We will miss it on adequate tax legislation.

On price control, I feel everyone now, from the President to the office boy in the Office of Price Administration, knows we passed a weak and ineffective price-control bill. Every housewife knows, as her dollar buys less weekly, that we failed them. Every worker sees, although his

pay check may be up from 10 to 20 percent, that he can hardly chin the higher cost of the food and clothing he must buy. Farmers who enjoy higher prices for their own products see these gains melted before the spiral of rising prices.

Almost any man who studied the hearings and was not too greatly impressed by the testimony of the "experts" from downtown, would have realized that only by over-all control on prices, wages, and farm products could we hope to avert the spiral of inflation. Yet inactivity, group prejudice, sectional interest or just plain lack of understanding prevented the Congress from taking the steps that history told us needed to be taken. This experience of the one man in the United States in the last war, Mr. Bernard Baruch, and his recommendations went for nothing.

#### BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

The President, according to published reports, will do most of this job by proclamation. Again Congress, through its own failure to legislate, passes the buck to the executive agencies for those things that it ought to have done on its own initiative and responsibility.

Congress, I think, again missed it on governmental conversion. While almost every other plant essential to the winning of the war has been converted to wartime status, the sprawling, gangling, duplicating bureaus of nondefense agencies have been left virtually intact by a kind-hearted and open-handed appropriating Congress. These nondefense agencies have increased their employees 30,000 in the past year, while defense agencies were scouring the Nation to recruit some 475,000 civilian workers for the war effort.

Publicity and promotion departments, economic specialists by the corps who starred in the made-work days, overstuffed staffs of every description still flourish in wartime Washington as in the days when there were two men for every job.

#### PROTECTIVE DEFENSE COLORATION

Agencies set up to make work for the unemployed are now converting and overhauling their cumbersome and expensive machinery to take on a protective defense coloration. Some cases are so humorous that it is reminiscent of a cure-all patent medicine that from one bottle will either grow hair or remove it.

Yet Congress has, save for a few reductions, let pass the money for these nonessentials in wartime United States. Our bureaucracy must not be disturbed.

Again the Executive Office of the President has stepped in to try to help the situation after Congress failed to do its duty in making reductions. Everyone knows about the frozen funds in the Budget Bureau. There appropriations made by Congress have been withheld from some agencies, reductions made, construction held up. Even the sacred powers of the public purse find substitute stewardship in the Budget Bureau.

When necessary clerical, stenographic, and expert help is further needed for defense agencies, the executive departments, rather than Congress, will have to determine these reductions.

## TAX PROGRAM IS FAR SHORT

I believe we have missed, too, on the tax program necessary to sustain our war expenditures thus far. Too little and too late again. The people are crying for taxes to help in this war. They are willing to make any sacrifice necessary. Yet last year, and I fear again this year, the tax bill was delayed. And when it is passed, it will still be far short of even financing a small part of the money necessary to carry on the war and prevent destructive inflation.

The same applies on stopping excess profits or recapturing them. Cases which repeatedly demonstrate the weakness of present legislation are coming to light daily. Unless we recapture these excessive war profits, we not only add to inflation but we also increase our war costs tremendously. Much of our labor difficulty can be traced directly to such profiteering.

Congress has missed again on failure to take some fair and positive action to settle, at least for the duration, our labor difficulties. I realize that the House has passed bills to find them pigeonholed in the other body, but perhaps we have not worked hard enough to find the kind of legislation that all are willing to support and enact.

Surely this shake-down stench of exorbitant initiation fees, failure to utilize our war plants on an around-the-clock schedule, failure to eliminate labor bottlenecks and prevent restraint of war construction through jurisdictional and interunion disputes and disagreements needs some correction.

## IT IS CONGRESS' DUTY

Is not Congress the body charged by our Constitution with these duties? Has not the Supreme Court virtually laid a blueprint before us outlining blind spots in prevailing laws? Is it not our duty to enact legislation that will be positive instead of negative—that will increase production rather than restrict it?

On other legislation, too, we as a Congress, have missed. The items are too numerous to detail, but a few—patent legislation; credit legislation for war-frozen business stocks; legislation on post-war planning; credit legislation for soldiers and sailors. These are but a few. Make out your own list and you will find that our sins of omission are numerous.

Congress is the legislative body of this democracy. Yet much of the legislation originates downtown, is supported by their witnesses, and unless it has their blessing has too little chance of passage. I recognize the need for close cooperation, especially so on military legislation, but domination by nondefense agencies is wrong.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS

It is true that on many of these "misses" we have followed the lead and advice of the executive departments. But this does not excuse us from the responsibility of mistakes. It does not excuse us from our failure to act independently as the legislative body of this Nation. We are directed by the Constitution to originate legislation and pass it, and the responsibility rests on the Congress for this duty.

Even our debates and criticisms have been far off the beam. We, as a Congress, seem too ready to try to run the strategy of military and naval affairs and to attempt to direct by remote control our foreign policy. In these fields, the Government has wisely tried to build up a career service, trained and skilled in the delicate decisions that must be arrived at when in full possession of all the facts. Our kibitzing on military strategy and strictly military policy should not be dignified by expressions from the floor.

We have a very definite duty that, save for the actions by our House and Senate investigation committees, is being ignored in most instances. That is to follow through on some of these one hundred and sixty billion dollars appropriated and see that the full capacity of our industrial machine is working on these orders. It is to see that none of the money so badly needed for war is diverted to useless boondoggles by overzealous bureaucrats pursuing hobbies or consuming war money in useless administrative enterprises. It is to see that cases involving failure in construction, planning or fabrication of our war machine are called to the attention of the proper authorities and not used for political or self-advancement.

## CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM NECESSARY

That constructive criticism is more necessary in wartime than in peacetime is true. But to be constructive, it should do the job it is intended to do and that is to correct evils or errors in the quickest and most direct way. Oftentimes I find that an expression of criticism or a disclosure of errors direct to the defense agency or bureau committing them will get sure, quick, and prompt correction, where the criticism was well-founded. Where it was not—or information at hand was inaccurate—a "reason why" answer could close the case. We ought to spend more time criticizing ourselves and questioning ourselves to see if we had some part in failures, inefficiency, or confusion.

I have been guilty of generalizations and oversimplifications in my statements here. They are made in all kindness and understanding of the problems of the membership of Congress. I know the pressure of duties directly related to our service. I know the demands on your time. I realize the effort you all make to give personal consideration to all your mail.

But if the war is to be won, as I pray God and believe it will eventually be, if we are to be spared heavy losses and crippling defeats in its course, I sincerely believe that Congress must gear itself to its war job.

## PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

I believe that overboard must go many of the niceties that have been part and parcel of this job in the past. I believe that items requiring time of the members that do not contribute to defense must be subordinated—that time spent in handling the mail in your offices must be reduced. I believe we will have to put first things first, so that Congress and the rest of the Government will convert itself into full use for the war effort.

I think we will have to forget local sectional interests, completely disband for the duration any blocs, forsake our personal legislative hobbies, yes, and, if need be, change our procedures and rules to really be a War Congress.

The people are ahead of Congress in their willingness to do anything and everything necessary to win the war. Congress has got to lead and not follow in the awful test that faces us.

Criticism of the Congress, of both bodies, will continue until we furnish that leadership. No one can destroy the confidence of the people in their Congress excepting ourselves. We must not permit, through default, this loss of confidence in the two bodies where the people's voice is directly heard.

In the darkest days of the Civil War, December 1862, President Lincoln told his Congress:

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.

## ALL FACE THIS GREAT TEST

I shudder to think of the task—the terrible responsibility—that faces the 531 Members of these two great legislative bodies. We all know that our Nation has never faced the threat of extinction in its 154 years that it faces today.

But even more than this—the question of slavery of the world's people for the next 150 years is to be won or lost right here in Washington—beneath the dome of this Capitol.

It is the choice between the dark ages with terrible and tragic results—not only for our people, but for the free people across the seven seas.

I deeply believe in a democracy and the wisdom of the people. The founding fathers wisely, I believe, perfected a government with the help of the Almighty and planned for three departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It has worked well under this three independent departmental system. The legislative must not fail in this greatest of all tests. Every Member has this responsibility to hand down to the next generation and those that follow an unimpaired democracy that makes possible the greatest life that freemen have ever known since the beginning of time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. May I say that the gentleman has shown us many of our shortcomings, and I think possibly there is a great deal of truth in his statement. Does not the gentleman believe we should recapture a lot of the responsibilities belonging to the Congress and exercise our own responsibility insofar as trying to do things is concerned instead of sending them down to the other end of the Avenue?

Mr. MONRONEY. Our duty is to act as a legislative body. This aisle does not divide this legislative body. We have a duty as Members of Congress, regardless of party, to live up to the Constitution and serve the people of this country.



Mr. RICH. That is what I say. We should assume that responsibility and not place it in the hands of any one man.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered by Dr. Fred Taylor Wilson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, recently I received many clippings from constituents in my district that were cut out of the papers indicating an attack upon me by the now Governor of California. The substance of these statements, as reported in these clippings, is as follows:

That LELAND M. FORD should be defeated because he had the most reactionary record of any man in Congress; that he was antisocial and antilabor; that so far as he was concerned it was "anybody to beat FORD, and you can quote me on that."

After making these statements, he was asked, "Do you consider FORD's fight against communism as antisocial?" The answer, "Well, the party-line Communists have been a source of trouble for many people."

Of course, this is a free country, which gives every one of us the freedom of our opinions and the freedom to choose our type of philosophy.

There is always a reason inspiring any attack or any difference in opinion or difference in philosophy, particularly in government. What, then, is the concept or inspiration behind this attack? The people of California in this serious hour of crisis and emergency should carefully weigh, more particularly than at any other time in our history, these differences of opinion, and I am going to ask them to do that very thing.

Can it be that my principles, my thought, and my philosophy are in such distinct contrast or collision with those of Governor Olson that they are so distasteful that he cannot sit quietly and therefore must attack them? Everyone

who knows me, or knows anything about me, knows that I would never tolerate one single letter of the teachings of Karl Marx nor the encroachment of this philosophy upon our American form of government as we have known it. This goes for every single branch—nazi-ism, fascism, communism, or socialism—in any of their aspects. These people know that I have fought these things from stem to stern, that it was I who fought successfully the Fritz Weidmann set-up in San Francisco, Fritz Kuhn, Harry Bridges, and any and all that stood for any of these philosophies. Is this what he means by being "antisocial, antilabor, and reactionary"? The answer is that I will stand on the record, make the issue clean-cut, and say to the people of California: "I have stated my side. The Governor has stated his. You take your choice."

In making this choice, labor, industry, business, and every single individual will have to weigh what his future is going to be under socialism in any of its forms as indicated above. If being antisocial is antisocialistic, then the term is properly used, for that is true. If his term "antilabor" also includes within its scope of meaning anti-Socialist, then the Governor must be wrong, because no labor union can exist under the Socialist form of government, and I offer as evidence right today Germany, Italy, and Russia.

Why did the Governor confine himself to party-line Communists being a source of trouble? Is he protecting himself by this choice of words from the Communists who claim they are not party-line Communists but might be fellow travelers?

I have repeatedly stated that 95 percent of the rank and file of labor is loyal, patriotic, and thoroughly American. The printed record for 3 years is there and cannot be denied. In that same record I have repeatedly attacked the racketeering, highjacking, communistic labor leader who was betraying the interests and denying representation to the rank and file of the C. I. O. I still stand on that record, and I defy the Governor to take the other side.

The people of California know my fight and position on Harry Bridges. I defy Governor Olson to make his stand publicly known on Harry Bridges, and call upon him to do it here and now. I call upon him to say that I was wrong when in my amendment which passed the House and the Senate we confined and restricted the use of the \$100,000,000 carried in the O. C. D. bill to the original purposes for which it was to be used, namely, the saving of life and property and the furnishing of proper equipment to the whole United States for such purposes; also to say I was wrong when we stopped the use of such moneys for such items as roving reporters, coordinators of punching bag, bicycling, wrestling, billiards, pool, and so forth.

I defy him to say we were wrong when I found in the detail of that bill some seventy-odd people "volunteering" for salaries of \$8,000 a year, \$6,800 a year, and so forth. Unfortunately, his friend, Melvyn Douglas, was caught in this. Upon inquiry by reporters to find his name on the roll, two departments said

he was on, two said he was not. The fact is that if nothing had been said every one of these people would have taken this money and put it in their pockets. They cannot do this now, and the Department is being reorganized along the lines for which it was intended.

With reference to Douglas, I challenge the Governor to deny that the assembly of the State legislature passed a resolution condemning Douglas for his radical activities and asking him not to appoint Douglas as a commissioned officer in the National Guard. Does Governor Olson, in his support of Douglas, justify Douglas' refusal to read the Declaration of Independence in a radio skit put on by the American Legion because the skit criticized the Communists?

I will place my record against that of Governor Olson and am not afraid of the ability of the people of California to properly choose between them.

In choosing I am going to ask the people not to forget who was the manager for Upton Sinclair for southern California; to find out was it Governor Olson?

Did he cast the only vote against the appropriation for \$97,000 to maintain the National Guard, on the 28th of May 1937, and did he say he would not appropriate one penny for the National Guard?

Did he upbraid the American Legion at Oakland on the 18th day of August 1939, saying their program against subversive activities was absurd?

Did he veto a bill, on July 10, 1939, permitting school trustees to spend public money for cadet uniforms?

Did he permit any known radicals to be employed in the State relief administration?

Did he veto a bill as Governor, compelling public-school children to pledge allegiance to the American flag? And was he overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States in that principle?

Did he have Harry Bridges at his side the day he pardoned Tom Mooney?

Did he say, about the conviction of Ramsey, King, and Connor, murderers of Albert, that they were "convicted on slight evidence," despite what all the courts said?

Citizens of California, find out if Olson did place his hand on the Holy Bible when he took his oath of office as Governor. Pictures are said to show his left hand in his pocket, with his right hand upraised.

Citizens of California, read what Democrat MARTIN DIES, in official RECORD, volume 3, page 2033, and so forth, dated October 1938, has to say about this Governor.

In this hour of need for protection of the State of California, find out what this Governor has actually done to protect strategic industries. Did he refuse to set up a proper guard to protect his State in this respect? When we needed the guard so badly, did he carry out the Guard Act of the State legislature of 1942, or did he delay it with a lawsuit at a time when we were trying to avoid a second Pearl Harbor in California?

Judge Governor Olson by his acts and his record, and you will readily see why he attacks me. Thank God, we do not

stand for the same things, and I want the people of California to know it and to know, further, that I am proud of my enemies. A man can attain high standing by reason of the quality of his enemies.

I submit as my record that I was one of the six Republicans who supported the national administration's program on foreign policy and national defense 100 percent. If I am to be called reactionary on this, so is the President of the United States and his administration. Some things I did not like, but inasmuch as our foreign policy is fixed by the President and he appoints the Secretary of State, I refused to crucify or knife his policy at the expense of the American people. Without regard for personal political opinion or party consideration I feel I have voted as an American and acted as one, the very thing we should all do today. The administration is asking for this today.

Can you square this policy with Olson's purely personal, political, partisan attack on me? Are we facing a time when the safety of this country should have first consideration, or should we give consideration to purely personal political ambition of individuals?

I have fought Perkins as Secretary of Labor, I have fought the subversive leaders in the C. I. O., I have fought Fritz Kuhn. I have fought Freytag, I have fought Harry Bridges and his whole group, ever since I have been here, and I am going to continue to do so. What is Olson going to do?

I have fought the encroachment of socialism on the American form of government, together with every appropriation for unreasonable, undesirable, unnecessary, and socialistic expenditures. I took the initiative, and through my efforts were called together the Representatives of the Pacific Coast States, which resulted in the volunteer evacuation of Japanese; drew attention to national defense in all of its aspects for the Pacific Coast.

I have borne in mind that this is a time of crisis in this country, that we must win this war, and every dollar of our money should be devoted to that purpose. It will not avail anything, even for those who are the most ardent supporters of social gains, to have us lose this war, and with it lose not only the social gains they speak about, but all other forms of liberty. These people must realize that the thing we must do is to sustain the American form of government, first, from our enemies from without, and next, from our enemies from within; that if we lose either of these fights we have lost everything.

In general, I am going to ask the people of California to consider: Is this man really Governor, or, fortunately, has he been governed? I say he has been governed. In his program that he attempted to put over he was stopped by patriotic Democrats and patriotic Republicans, who laid aside every consideration but the welfare and safety of that State and defeated Olson in his plan. I, and all other Californians, commend both parties for this, because in that they governed the Governor, and

the people of California should be thankful that they did. In the bitter defeat of his program and his un-American partisan bitterness, he has called upon the people of California to defeat me, and would lead people to believe that I am not representing my district. This should be an insult to my district, because he opposed me on the same grounds twice when I ran for supervisor, with the help and aid of Melvyn Douglas. They also opposed me twice as Congressman. On all four occasions, I won in the primaries. Is this evidence, or answer, to Olson's attempt of character assassination of me? On the last occasion I had a majority of 185,000 votes, which was the biggest majority that any Congressman in the United States received. The Democrats in this district, as well as the Republicans, have given me both nominations and I think they will do it again if they vote on the basis of Olson's record as against my record.

People of California, I have not gone out of my way to attack Governor Olson, but have answered him on account of his attack on me. Inasmuch as he has taken the initiative, I am going to ask you to study the record thoroughly, and in this hour of war, trial, need, and crises, to study more carefully than you have ever studied it before, before you cast your vote for Governor of California. If you will do this, you no doubt will come to the conclusion that you could vote for any Democrat or any Republican whose name appears upon the ballot, other than Olson, and you would better the safety and welfare of the State of California immeasurably.

I stand on my record. Olson stands on his. We apparently are diametrically opposed, and I ask you to make the decision you are capable of doing.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman has been elected several times by an overwhelming majority. Has it occurred to the gentleman that the force of his strength lies in the character of the opposition to him?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I am quite sure of that because, along with this editorial, came a check from a man I had never known, who said, "I do not know what your fight is with Olson, and I do not know you, but here is a check to help you in your campaign."

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and also to insert certain newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, what will now be said with reference to proceedings before the grand jury was authorized to be said by the special prosecutor and the jury. In fact, after calling

my attention to a statement I made on the floor on the 13th, last Monday, he requested that I make a further statement.

Last Monday when speaking here I referred to the gentleman as a smear artist. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] requested that I give the name of the person who gave me that information. I declined to do so, but stated—and you will find it in the Record—that I was going down before the jury that afternoon and that if I was asked by the special prosecutor to give that name I would do so. I was called down there, and Mr. Maloney asked me how I got my information or where I got it. I told him that I got it from Miss Boyer, who has been with me ever since I came to Washington, who was with me at home, who was a classmate of my son. He wanted to know where she got it. I suggested to him that the only information on that I had was what she said to me, that she had obtained the information from a man named Ahearn, who lived here in Washington. I further suggested to the special attorney that I had asked Miss Boyer to come down with me, and she was out in the corridor and he could call her, and he did.

This morning the special attorney advised me in the jury room that they had called Mr. Ahearn and that he had denied making such a statement to Miss Boyer and that he therefore wanted me to retract and apologize.

Well, now, I am not retracting and I am not apologizing. I am saying this. It now appears by the statement of Mr. Ahearn, made under oath, that he denies that he so advised Miss Boyer. It also appears that, under oath, she said he did. Now, whether they misunderstood each other in their conversation or whether that came out of the clear air, I have no way of knowing. I am giving it to you as I got it.

So, for the Record, I am saying this at the request of the eminent gentleman: That Ahearn now denies he made any such statement. Let me go further and state that no one else made such a statement to me. I have no personal knowledge of what Ahearn said or whether he ever said anything. Furthermore, let me say that never at any time have I questioned the good faith of the grand jury or any member of the grand jury. As I appeared before them they looked to me to be average American citizens, which is good enough description for anyone in this day and age. I have never seen, when I have been before them, any indication of a lack of patriotism or any indication of unfairness toward me, or anything of the kind.

The special attorney is something of an advocate. I am not calling in question the motives of the special attorney as special attorney, and I hope he gets that, but as an individual I would say that he is, with perhaps one exception, and that Charlie Michelson, a No. 1 expert smear artist. I suppose he will want to know, although what is said on the floor of the House is no concern of his, because no Member can be called in question before any other body for what is said on the floor, but because that gentleman may have me down there again. And I have



been there twice now, and an hour or more this time, and the clerk to my office has been down there five times, and do not forget that the newspaper said that Miss Boyer was carried on the roll as a secretary, but in reality she was a clerk—just one of those little digs by innuendo, because all secretaries are clerks. I shall read from what I said last Monday. There is not one single thing that this gentleman, Mr. Maloney, either as an individual or as a special attorney, could not have obtained from my office by calling me on the phone or writing me a letter. I hope that statement will satisfy the gentleman and will convince him that although Mr. Ahearn said he never made the statement which was attributed to him, and although we accept for the purpose of argument only his statement as true, nevertheless the record shows that Mr. Maloney—and note what I said—Mr. Maloney, not Special Attorney Maloney, Mr. Maloney as an individual is engaged, intentionally or unintentionally, in a smear campaign. There is no doubt about that. Why do I say that? Let me read what I said from the RECORD, so that there will be no misunderstanding about this being a full and complete correction, because I do not want gentlemen to misunderstand or say that I have not gone the whole road. Here is what I said last Monday:

I suggest that the Speaker of the House appoint a committee to call before it the Special Attorney, Maloney, reporters for the Post, and the grand jury investigators, and ascertain whether or not the present investigation is not being conducted as a smear campaign in an effort to defeat all those who, prior to December 7, might be considered as isolationists; that such a committee inquire as to whether or not the special attorney himself did not, when seeking an extension of the life of the grand jury, make the statement that, if he were given 3 additional months he could defeat every Republican candidate for Congress who had been opposed to our entry into war.

I also suggest that the committee investigate and determine whether the proceedings of the grand jury had been secret, as required by law, and whether a reporter for the Washington Post has not, in some unauthorized way, obtained access to the grand jury records.

Is there any good reason why, when in one of the Washington newspapers, there is printed what purports to be a circumstantial account of matters which are under investigation by the grand jury, an investigation should not be had to ascertain how the reporter obtained his information? Such a course would seem to be fair and to be demanded, not only by the House and by the public, but by the reporters for the other papers.

Just why should one reporter be able to print accounts of what happened before the grand jury, while other reporters apparently lack that same information? Is the reporter a mind reader? A crystal-ball gazer? Is he drawing on his imagination, or has he some source of information unknown to the rest of the reporters? Certainly he has never given any indication of being any smarter, any more intelligent, any more persevering, than the reporters for the other papers.

Here is a further statement I made at that time:

Going one step further, What is this man Maloney doing anyway? It was reported to

me this morning when I got here that Mr. Maloney had made the statement—and you Republicans ought to take notice of this—he wanted another year, and he finally got 3 months, and at that time the statement was made that if he could get a 3-month extension he would get every Republican, defeat every Republican, who is a Member of this House and who had been an isolationist prior to December 7.

Further I said this:

I ask Prosecutor Maloney: Does he favor the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes? Does he think it adds to the war effort to tell the people that we should surrender our independence and now join in the united states of the world?

He has not answered those questions, and I presume his answer would be no, the same as mine. As we all know, Mr. Speaker, information given to the grand jury is supposed to be secret. I was given permission and was requested to tell what Mr. Ahearn had said. That is, the attorney asked me, as also did the foreman of the grand jury. Otherwise the proceedings are secret. Yet I find in the Washington Post under date of April 10—and I think Miss Boyer was called down before the grand jury on the 2d of April—this story:

Omaha editor jailed in Axis agents' probe; refuses to tell who printed seditious card mailed with Hoffman's speech.

He goes on down and gives an account like this:

The roll call of all those who got the reprints in bulk from HOFFMAN is something that only the Michigan isolationist himself can reveal in full.

I think that would be correct, with this qualification—that that testimony from Miss Boyer was given before the grand jury and my query is, How does the reporter for the Post get that information?

Note the reporter, in his smear effort, still calls me an isolationist. He knows very well that since December 7 there are no isolationists, but he wants to continue to smear. Neither he nor his editor apparently care anything about national unity. Or perhaps they both think that we have so little spirit left that, by abuse, they can drive us into silence on all subjects.

We, who prior to December 7 were isolationists; who wanted to prepare this country for national defense; who wanted to retain here at home for our own safety at least some of the implements of war, will do as much—perhaps more—toward the winning of this war than those who were so eager to see an expeditionary force; who were so earnest in their desire that a war be fought by us across the seas; those who since Pearl Harbor have persisted, and still persist, in wasteful, needless spending for non-essential, nondefense purposes.

Getting back now to this question of the secrecy of the proceedings before the grand jury. In this article in the Washington Post the reporter stated that the list of those who had received copies of the speech, "Don't Haul Down the Stars and Stripes," included at least a dozen. The article then gave the names of nine persons, one in Kansas City; one at Wichita, Kans.; one in Cleveland; one in Washington; one in Hempstead, L. I.;

one in Lincoln, Nebr.; another in Detroit, Mich.; another in Brooklyn, N. Y.; another in San Francisco.

Certainly the reporter did not get those names from me, nor did he get them from anyone in my office. Where did he get them? Does he claim that he traveled to those various cities, interviewed the recipients? And how did he know who they were?

Certainly, Mr. Maloney, as special prosecutor did not give out that information. Is it possible that Mr. Maloney, the individual, inadvertently, unintentionally, let it leak out?

I would like the privilege of cross-examining that reporter under oath. I would like that privilege of having him called before a committee of the House and then be given the opportunity to inquire into his activities.

Where did he get that information? Certainly he did not get it from any member of the grand jury. No one on that grand jury would violate his oath about disclosing information of that kind. Where did the gentleman get it? Let Mr. Maloney answer, if he knows. Let his investigators answer. Let those who guard the secrecy of the grand jury room make answer. There is the list of seven or more names who obtained copies of that speech. From whence came that information?

Because there was criticism of the use of that speech, and at the risk of repetition, let me call that to your attention again. There is no claim that the speech contained anything improper. Now get that. They are not criticizing the speech. They are not criticizing the mailing out of the speech by me, because those speeches that went out, except those that went to my district, were not franked out. They were not even in envelopes. They were sent out in the flat. There is no claim that there is any violation of law. There is no claim that there is any violation of any custom or rule of the House. Some of them fell into the hands of a man named Hudson. He remailed them at his own expense, in his own envelopes, and included with them what is known as seditious matter. So throughout the press, especially the lying Washington Post, I am smeared as being pro-Nazi.

I wonder how that really works. I will follow that up. But first of all I want to call your attention to this: When I came back here a week ago today I found on my desk letters, stamps, silver, bills, money orders, and express orders with requests for more than 14,000 copies of that speech. In view of the criticism that was made on the floor, although I realized that failure to send those speeches out would amount to a suppression of free speech and free press to those who requested them, and because of that criticism I took that file and I showed it to a prominent member on the Democratic side, a member whose opinion I value highly. He said to me, "I would not send them out." I said, "Why?" His reply was, "Well, if you had a pocket knife, you would not want that pocket knife to be used to stab someone, would you?" I said, "Assuredly not; there is no question about that. But what would you do? Abolish the manufacture of pocket knives?" "Well, maybe." Then I said to

that gentleman, "If you sent out an editorial which you approved and the recipient of that editorial remailed it in an envelope of his own, with an obscene postcard, would you expect to be held to account for it?" Naturally, there was no answer to that. He said, "Anyway, I would not send them out."

So I consulted another equally prominent Member on the Democratic side, a man of unquestioned patriotism, a man of good judgment. He looked over the file and he read some of the letters. There was one from a Methodist Church warden, who said he wanted 10 or 12 copies to give to members of his board. This gentleman said, "Why, by all means send them out. Why not? You are not to blame if they fall into the hands of someone who uses them improperly," as, of course, I am not.

However, I concluded that I would take a course betwixt and between, so last Saturday I dictated a letter and had it mimeographed. I will put it in the RECORD.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEVENSON] has a special order to follow the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. STEVENSON. That will be satisfactory to me, Mr. Speaker. I will grant that request.

Mr. RICH. May I make a unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders today I may be allowed to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The letter is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1942.

FELLOW AMERICAN: The stamps, cash, check, money or express order, to the amount of — enclosed with your recent letter requesting — copies of "Don't Haul Down the Stars and Stripes," is returned herewith.

A campaign is being carried on by a politically powerful group to suppress free speech and a free press and to prevent the people learning all of the facts connected with the effort which is being made by our enemies from within to destroy our independence and our National Government.

Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito are openly waging warfare to destroy us. A powerful, apparently well-financed, group here in this country has so little faith in our institutions, in our Constitution, that they, boring from within, recently by full-page advertisements in metropolitan papers and by petition to Congress, asked that we repudiate the Declaration of Independence, adopt a declaration of interdependence, haul down the Stars and Stripes. Now, while we are engaged in a foreign war, they bring on a domestic conflict over the issue of whether we should change

our form of government by becoming a part of a world supergovernment, called a United States of the World—this before the war is won.

In opposition to that movement to destroy our national identity, on the 27th and again on the 30th of January last, talks on the floor of the House were made by me. Later, a woman known to me to be a loyal, patriotic American, came to my office; asked if, by paying the Public Printer's charge, she could obtain copies of those two speeches, which had been consolidated by me to send out to the residents of my district. She was told that she could. She paid for the speeches and, at the request of her associate, they were sent—not in franked envelopes—to the persons designated.

Later, it developed that some of those speeches came into the hands of third persons who, at their own expense, not in franked envelopes, sent them out with publications of their own, which I had never seen; of which I do not approve.

I am no more responsible for this use of my talk than you would be, had you given a convict a copy of a gospel hymn or of the Lord's Prayer and he had included it in an envelope directed to an associate.

Nevertheless, apparently because of the action of these third persons, with whom I have no connection, a clerk in my office has four times, as I have once, been called before a special grand jury. All the information sought by the special prosecutor could have been obtained from me by either a phone call or a letter, and that without waste of time.

The speech, "Don't Haul Down the Stars and Stripes," contains nothing improper. But, because of the fact that someone evidently sent out, without my knowledge or consent, several copies with material of their own, I am now taking the unusual course of refusing to send out, in quantities, for redistribution, copies of this or any other statement, except to those personally known to me. Hence, you will see why your request is not granted.

However, I am enclosing without charge 10 copies of that speech, and a copy will be mailed to any of your friends who may so request.

I regret that the enemies of free speech, of a free press, have become so powerful that they are able, through misrepresentation and downright falsehood, to make it inexpedient to send on the full number of copies which you desire.

Sincerely yours,

CLARE E. HOFFMAN.

You see the result. They charge that these speeches if sent out in a proper way might nevertheless fall into the hands of someone who would send along with them some pro-Hitler thought. Hence I have refused to send them out in bulk. Now I just received a phone call from a Miss McCaughlin, of Philadelphia, whose money I returned, who wanted 2,000 copies. She said: "I do not see why we cannot have them." I tried to explain it to her. She said: "I am coming down to Washington to get the copies." "Then," I said, "Have your Congressman come in and introduce you and tell me that you are an honest, loyal, American citizen." If she is a member of the church, an earnest Christian mother, that would not be enough under the restriction some seek to impose. "Or," I said, "bring affidavits from some well-known citizens in Philadelphia who can vouch for your loyalty." Why? Because I am going to give her a speech that is improper? No; because I am going to give her a speech that advocates the preservation of our Union; but I do not want any of my

speeches to be used even as gun wads, if they use them that way, by American or British soldiers to shoot over toward Hitler, because he might salvage them as waste paper and use them. I do not want him to get aid even by doing that. I want to avoid every action which might discourage anyone who wants to aid in the winning of this war.

Now, what am I to do when this woman comes down next week and wants 2,000 copies of a talk which pleads for the preservation of our national existence? What condition are we in when one who speaks for his country is smeared because those who are desirous of hauling down our flag want the gag applied to all who speak in behalf of our country and at the same time oppose the surrender of our independence. Do you know any reason why a speech entitled "Don't Haul Down the Stars and Stripes" and which is in opposition to these people who want to betray our Nation now at the outset of the war should not be delivered for redistribution to honest Americans?

Look here. I hold in my hand a return envelope and a circular letter from Charles Davis. Who is Charles Davis? He is the head of the World Fellowship, Inc. That is the gentleman whose circular I put in the RECORD on the 30th day of January and then spoke against his plan to destroy our national identity. He is the man who wanted us to appropriate \$1,100,000,000 to right now—not after the war but right now—surrender our independence and form a United States of the World. This is dated April 6. What does he say in it? He says, in part:

You were elected to represent your congressional district, State and Nation, if a Congressman, and your State and Nation if a Senator.

We are making plans for the 1942 congressional elections next November.

General MacArthur says: "Men will not fight and men will not die unless they know what they are fighting for and what they are dying for."

None of us yet know.

What do you know about that? Is he that dumb? Let me read:

PM, since March 9, 1942, has been asking: "What are we fighting for?" To date, no answer. For 2½ years many of us have asked the same question with no answer as yet.

I thought we were fighting for the preservation of the United States of America and, as the President has said, for the extension of the four freedoms to all the world and across the seven seas. That is what I supposed; yet this man says he does not know, he is asking that question. If I ask that question on the floor here how soon would it be before I would be branded by the Washington Post as pro-Hitler? Yet this man asks it. MacArthur apparently was concerned. Though I do not know the date of the quotation, MacArthur and his men know why they are fighting even though Davis and PM profess they do not. "What are we fighting for?" This fellow Davis continues:

To date, no answer. For 2½ years many of us have asked the same question with no answer as yet. Why? Because our leaders have confused us. Have left us in uncer-



tainty. Have given us meaningless generalities. We need a concrete goal worth fighting for when we will fight, 130,000,000 strong.

Then he goes on and advocates the surrender of our independence the formation of this world government right now.

It was in opposition to that kind of claptrap of seditious argument that I made my talk on the floor, and I intend to continue my effort just as long as the good Lord permits me to breathe, because there is no purpose in fighting a war if after the war is over we find we have surrendered our independence hauled down our flag and become a puppet nation.

I suggest to Special Attorney Maloney that he call Davis down here and tell Davis what we are fighting for and investigate why it is that my statements or the statements of any man made prior to December 7, who did not want to get into this war—and do not forget the President told us that every move we made was for the purpose of keeping us out of war—should be criticized by the proponents of internationalism and who now are yelling because the war for the moment is not going as well as we wish. Let the squawkers who were shouting for war forget their professions, their banks, their rostrums, their stores, factories, and mines and devote themselves to the war effort, as those who did not want war, but accept it are doing.

There are many things that a special attorney can investigate. If my statements are used by Hitler, and if your statements are used by Hitler, what about this one. Going one step further with the argument of those who say that because patriotic utterances of mine were misused I am responsible; listen to this last night from New York by Walter Winchell:

Detroit.—An intimate friend of Father Coughlin is Gerald L. K. Smith. He is carrying on similar pro-Axis propaganda, which, appropriately enough, is printed on yellow paper. He is a former member of Pelley's Silver Shirts.

I think Winchell said, "His number was 3223."

But most shocking of all, this pro-Hitler propagandist received the written support of the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

#### A Member of the other body.

Robert McWilliams is now making speeches in the city of Chicago. Perhaps the Federal prosecutor, William Powers Maloney, who is so busy doing a great job, is not down to the McW's yet.

Is Maloney responsible for what McWilliams said? Are Maloney and Winchell teaming together?

I ask the House of Representatives this question: Here is Walter Winchell, an officer in the Navy, a lieutenant commander, on the President's staff, is he not? Let him produce the record if that charge is not accurate. Do not forget he is an officer in the Navy. Since when were officers of the Navy chosen to criticize Members of Congress? This Walter Winchell, an officer of the Navy, announces that a pro-Nazi propagandist has received the written support of the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of

the Senate. Is that not good news to Hitler? Will the short-wave stations make the air of Europe vibrate with the false statement of Winchell that a Member of the other body—chairman of the great Committee on Military Affairs—gives written support to a pro-Hitler propagandist? How much longer is Winchell to be permitted while an officer of the Navy to undermine the faith of our people in their representatives? Let the President get rid of this man who is spreading that kind of propaganda.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RANDOLPH). Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEVENSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### POWDERED MILK—THE GREAT ASSET TO OUR WAR PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that one-third of the men who have been rejected from service in our Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Corps, were rejected because of malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies. Our armed forces have been deprived of some 150,000 men for physical defects, and from causes due to under nourishment. General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has publicly stated that this is a condition that should be recognized as dangerous; and that immediate and positive measures should be taken to overcome this condition.

One industry in the United States that can perform a miracle as a positive measure to combat malnutrition among our people is that of powdered milk. We are feeding over 60,000,000 quarts of separated milk every day to farm animals. This milk can be made into powdered milk, that needs no refrigeration, and it cannot freeze. A quart of it can be packed in a small paper bag of one-tenth the shipping weight of ordinary milk. In compressed form, powdered milk will occupy only a small fraction of the space used in shipping ordinary milk.

Think what this means in transporting food for the men in the service of our country and in the service of our Allies. The cost of shipping powdered milk has been reduced to one four-hundredth the cost of transportation of fluid milk.

On that basis, the distance from the vast dairy regions of the United States to the battle fronts can be reduced 400 times. The dairy farms of our country are thus brought within 15 miles of Bataan, 8 miles of England and Ireland, and only 5 miles from Iceland. When we realize that powdered milk is the most precious body-building food in the world; that a quart of powdered milk contains more vitamins and calcium than 14 cups of carrots, 28 eggs, or 168 slices of bread; that doctors and scientists state that it is one of the greatest means for preventing pellagra; and that the vitamin and calcium content of milk will push back old age more than 10 years—think what it would mean to furnish our armies and the armies of our Allies with this wonderful food as a regular daily ration. What a boon that would have been to our boys in Bataan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. He is referring, of course, to powdered whole milk, is he not?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes; at this point. I will refer to separated milk a little bit later.

By compressing powdered milk, 150,000 quarts can be transported in one airplane. Our shipping facilities can be increased 12 times by shipping this body-building food to our men on the battle fronts in all parts of the world, without building one ship; and every single ship added to our fleet transporting compressed powdered milk will be equivalent to 12 ships transporting food to our soldiers under ordinary conditions.

The sunshine vitamin D will play a brilliant part in unlocking this great new milk supply. By the Steenbock process powdered milk may be supercharged with vitamin D at an incredibly low cost. The Steenbock process was discovered by that great scientist and philanthropist of my own State of Wisconsin, who trapped the summer sun, and whom the whole world honors. This will extend the blessings of vitamin D and powdered milk to many millions of people, who have never been blessed with the sunshine of this rare vitamin. Already, I am informed that the Vita-Milk Co., of Sauk City, Wis., right in my own congressional district, has actually enriched powdered milk with this sunshine vitamin on a commercial scale. This process can be extended almost without limit and at little expense. An article appearing in the June issue of the national Kiwanis magazine extolling the virtues of powdered milk under the title, "The Most Powerful Milk in the World," should awaken wide and universal interest in this new food.

#### POWDERED-MILK INDUSTRY MEANS MUCH TO DAIRY FARMER

This new industry will mean much to our dairy farmers. More money will be made in powdered milk than in any other farm product. Now that Wisconsin and other dairy States face the prospect of milk being dumped in the gutters and elsewhere, during the flush season, attention will be focused sharply on the need of drying facilities. This means that the demand for milk-drying equipment is going to become so intense that great numbers of farm cooperatives and others are going to be left wanting and without drying equipment, as concerns production of powdered milk, unless they put up a concerted effort for lifting priorities on milk-drying machinery.

It is of paramount importance to all dairymen that they realize that powdered milk opens up national and international markets to milk from Wisconsin and other dairy States, on a scale that few men have hitherto dared to dream. Dr. Carlos C. Van Leer of Washington recently stated that powdered milk can be shipped to all parts of the United States, and to all large population centers throughout the country, from all dairy regions at a transportation cost of one four-hundredths the cost of transporting ordinary milk. The implications of this fact are of sensational importance, and should be made widely known in all dairy regions. A nationally known executive in the dairy industry has declared that the dried-milk industry has a great

future and that the surface has just been scratched in this field. I wish this statement could be framed and indelibly written in the minds of everyone concerned with milk production, especially in my own State of Wisconsin because the epic of powdered milk is largely a saga of the Wisconsin pioneering spirit.

#### SPECIAL INTEREST TO BUTTER PRODUCERS

The story of powdered separated milk is of particular interest to all butter producers. The net profits from the production of powdered separated milk will be important. For every pound of butter produced, about 10 quarts of separated milk remain as a byproduct. As much money is locked up in those 10 quarts of byproduct as there is in a pound of butter. Milk producers who can ship fresh separated milk to drying facilities will double their cash income because they will get two checks for their milk—one for the butterfat, and another check for the separated milk. This is already being done by some farmers. In many instances a dairy farmer can step up his net profits sharply, because he has already paid the cost of producing the separated milk, in producing the butterfat.

This new powdered-milk industry can be set up in many areas in our dairy States. Many industrial plants have been pulled out of the red by efficient utilization of its byproducts. The dairy industry is no exception. Interest in this new industry should be keen on the part of all dairymen who want added net profits and larger milk checks.

The powdered-milk industry has broken all production records in the dairy field even without the benefits of advertising. As our people learn of the virtues and healthful benefits of powdered milk, with its wonderful vitamin and calcium content, and its body-building elements, and that it is our strongest ally in overcoming malnutrition, and winning the battle of transportation, powdered milk will virtually take the world by storm.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, is it more important for our country to compel every man and woman who wants to work to join a union, or is it more important that we have all men work and not shirk in their duty of furnishing arms, ships, airplanes, and the munitions that our armed forces need and need now—"now" means at once—to win this war?

My answer is that we need production, we need ships, ammunition, airplanes, and munitions of war at once, if the war is to be won.

I want to read to you today a letter that came to me from a club in the State of Pennsylvania that was assembled on March 26:

At which meeting it was unanimously adopted to inform you of their sentiments which are expressed in an editorial from a letter to the editor of the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., of February 28, 1942, entitled "Let All Keep Faith," which they earnestly commend for your attention and congressional adoption:

"My only son was born while I was in France during the first World War. He is

a member of the United States Marine Corps, sailed from California the 1st of January, and we have heard nothing from him since. We are anxious about him. Thousands of other parents are like us. The President says we do not have enough ships, and that we must build ships in a hurry. Even as he spoke several hundred shipbuilders refused to work because they were not paid double time.

"How can fathers and mothers of boys who are being called upon to sacrifice their lives feel any surge of unity when the President and the Congress permit a bunch of shipbuilders and munitions workers to quit when they get good and ready? Do our boys at the front get overtime and double time in the fox holes of the Philippines? Do our sons who are giving their lives to protect the jobs of these and others like them quit on holidays? Like hell they do!

"One of my friends, a good mechanic, with a family to support, went to get a job in a munitions plant. Every day we hear that such men are needed to turn out munitions for our soldiers, sailors, and marines. But this man was refused a job until he could get a union card. He could not get a union card because he did not have enough money to buy one.

"Is it the idea of our Government that it is more important to preserve labor unions than it is to preserve the American Union? Why can't a free-born American citizen get a job in a plant where the Government needs workers without having to pay tribute to a high-powered labor leader?

"If our sons are to be drafted to give their lives for their country, why should not labor and capital be drafted to supply them with munitions of war? Why should Congress, which has the power to make laws, be so tender to the regard for laborers and management who work and prosper in safety while having an utter disregard for the lives of the boys at the front?

"We don't like it, and we don't mind saying so. Maybe it is time we were electing some Senators and Congressmen who will crack down and compel capital and labor to get into this war. And, come to think of it, this is election year, and we might as well get busy while we have the time and opportunity.

"JOHN C. SHEFFIELD."

That is what that club stated.

I also received in this morning's mail a letter addressed "To all United States Congressmen":

On March 13 our truck delivered a load to the Apex Oil Products Co., of Minneapolis, and on leaving their warehouse was stopped by representatives of the teamsters' union and taken to their headquarters and held for \$31.50 dues. Our driver called us, and by our calling back and having Mr. Hornbrook, of the Apex Oil Products Co., obtain police escort, our driver was able to leave the city and State. We sent our driver back with another load on the 17th, and he had with him on this trip the application and the money to buy a license for the truck. He called Mr. Hornbrook before entering Minneapolis and was informed that the union would not permit our truck to unload at their warehouse, and therefore would have to unload outside the city limits. He was unable to come inside Minneapolis or St. Paul to obtain the license. It now appears that the union shall forbid us to enter Minneapolis, and we shall be unable to operate our truck in Minnesota, and therefore will not need a license.

On March 14 we wired Governor Stassen the following:

"The teamsters' union of Minneapolis has tied up our truck and demands that our driver join the union before they permit him to move. Is Minnesota in the United States, and do your laws permit such outrageous acts?"

Have had no reply from this wire. We would like to operate our truck in Minneapolis and would like to know if the State government has any suggestions how this may be done without paying blackmail to the unions.

Mr. Speaker, it is certainly time for the Congress to act. This business of pussyfooting while Rome burns has just about reached the height of absurdity so far as the American people are concerned. The American people back home cannot stand it very much longer. If the Congress does not do something about these people who are putting the union card above the interests of this country, the people of the country will wake up and defeat every Member of the Congress, and I hope they will do that if the Congress does not do something. I do not care whether the Member is on the Republican side or the Democratic, or New Deal side of this House. It is about time that we got action.

We passed a law in the House, but the Senate buried it. I am told that the Chief Executive did not want the law passed. Well, it is about time that the Chief Executive and the other legislative branch of this Government wake up to the peril that America faces. We are at war and we cannot afford to have our men lying in fox holes or on the battle front without furnishing them the guns and the ammunition when they are willing to sacrifice their lives. God knows, it is the business of the Congress, it is the business of the American workingman to furnish the tools for our soldiers to fight with.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Nichols). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Washington Times-Herald there appeared an article by one Willard Edwards headed "Dies committee work blocked by delay in providing funds—COCHRAN group stalling in spite of overwhelming House vote, backers say."

About the only truth there is in this article is quotations from the letter of the chairman of the Dies committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], wrote me, and which he sent to several Members of the House, other than that meetings I have called have been postponed.

The Committee on Accounts is an agent of the House, not a legislative committee, and when the House acts the Committee on Accounts has always taken the position that it is mandatory to vote funds so that a select committee can carry out the purposes of the resolution which the House has adopted. Who am I to tell the House that the Dies committee is not going to function, when the House by an overwhelming majority said that it shall function until January 3 next?

As soon as the House acted on the Dies committee extension resolution I wrote a letter to the gentleman from



Texas [Mr. DIES]. First I called him on the telephone and I asked his office where he was. They could not tell me. For 2 days I tried to get him. Finally they told me he had gone to Texas. I wrote the gentleman from Texas a letter and asked him when he would be back. It seems to me that when a committee of this House spends \$385,000 the committee that is responsible for bringing in a resolution voting additional funds to that committee is entitled to know a little about what they have been doing with the money and what they are going to do with the additional money that is to be appropriated. I think that is reasonable.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] wrote me and told me that there was serious illness in his family and he would not be able to be back here. I stated on the floor of the House that I felt that was justification for any Members being absent. Later I read where he is to hold hearings at his home in Texas.

The gentleman from Texas made a lot of statements in that letter he sent me which somebody evidently let Mr. Edwards have.

Mr. Edwards at the outset, after stating that the Committee on Accounts generally meets immediately and votes money for a select committee, uses this language:

In the case of the Dies committee, however, Chairman COCHRAN, a foe of the subversive investigation, has persistently postponed action on a fresh fund for Chairman MARTIN DIES, of Texas, and his group.

He says further:

The committee's previous appropriation was exhausted more than a month ago and employees have gone without their pay since then. Investigators are stranded in cities throughout the Nation, without salary or expenses. Clerks and stenographers in the Washington headquarters are existing on borrowed money.

I have from time to time advised the Dies committee how much money was left of its appropriation. I have asked the committee chairman to stay within the appropriation until Congress appropriated more money for its use. I knew they were running a deficit. The committee held out sufficient money to pay their March salaries with the exception of two people, who voluntarily said, "We will wait until you give the committee more money." As I say, they paid the March salaries with the exception of two people employed in the office of the committee here. I knew, however, they were running a deficit because they had not been sending in for 6 weeks or 2 months any expense vouchers.

When the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] advised me he could not appear before the Committee on Accounts, I wanted to get a little information as to what the deficit was. I asked for that and wrote a letter to the committee. I did not get any answer. I called a meeting of the Accounts Committee, and if I had received that information the Accounts Committee would have acted and the matter would have been out of the way now. I was not going ahead with the meeting of the Accounts Committee until I found out what that deficit was.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] said in his letter to me the chief clerk of the committee or a lady clerk in the office could give me the information. The chief clerk of the committee told me he could not give me that information without the permission of the gentleman from Texas. I read that part of the letter to him over the telephone. Then he said, "We will send it to you." He did in about 2 days. There was about a \$7,500 deficit, as I anticipated.

I called a meeting of the committee for tomorrow. Now I have been requested by the ranking member of the Dies committee to postpone that meeting until Wednesday, he saying that he cannot be here tomorrow, but will be here Wednesday. He is out of the city.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. As I feel either the chairman or the ranking member of the Dies committee should be present, I am going to postpone the meeting called for Tuesday until Wednesday morning at 10:30 and I am so advising all those interested. The meeting will certainly be held Wednesday morning and if the Accounts Committee orders a resolution reported, which I think it will do, the resolution will be called up immediately after the House convenes Thursday.

As far as being an opponent of the Dies committee is concerned, I know the record will show that I have voted for the committee all along, sometimes reluctantly, I will admit. I voted for the McCormack committee and for the resolutions appropriating money for it. I have handled the resolutions that have appropriated \$385,000 for the Dies committee, more money than any select committee of the House has ever had in its history. Even if I had voted against the extension of the Dies committee, which I did not do, as chairman of the Accounts Committee representing the House of Representatives I would abide by the mandate of the House of Representatives and bring in some kind of a resolution appropriating additional funds or have some member of the committee bring a resolution if it carried an amount to which I objected.

There has been no unnecessary delay. This committee is functioning today, just as it did during January, February, and March. It is running a deficit, I admit, but it is going to get money if the House approves a resolution, which I know it will do. The Committee on Accounts is going to bring in such a resolution.

I am offering no apologies for the failure of the Committee on Accounts to act. Also I do want to say that there is no friction in the committee. But I insist the committee is entitled to information about what the Dies committee is going to do with the additional money. I have to stand on this floor when that resolution comes in here for 1 full hour, and be bombarded by questions. Where am I going to get information

other than from the committee? What I want is to get the information so that I can answer the questions that will be asked here.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman says that Mr. DIES was down in Texas sick and could not be present.

Mr. COCHRAN. No; a member of his family is sick, so he advised me.

Mr. RICH. That was a legitimate excuse for his not being here.

Mr. COCHRAN. I feel that it is.

Mr. RICH. The House passed a resolution extending the life of the Dies committee.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. RICH. And the gentleman is chairman of the Accounts Committee, and the gentleman knows that the Dies committee does not have any funds and is running a deficit. The gentleman knows somebody is responsible for that deficit and if the Accounts Committee does not appropriate the money the Dies committee or somebody over there is going to have to pay the bills or somebody will lose.

Mr. COCHRAN. Who is going to pay the bills, you ask? You know the members of the Dies committee are not going to pay the bills, and no one wants them to. We are going to provide for the payment of the bills.

Mr. RICH. No committee of the House can function if they have not the money to function with, as the chairman of the Accounts Committee knows. In the first place, you know and I know that the things that are most dangerous to this country right now are the subversive activities and the activities of fifth columnists.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am not in favor of subversive activities. The gentleman knows that.

Mr. RICH. If there is anything going on that we ought to stop, that is certainly what it is.

Mr. COCHRAN. Of course; but do not forget the Dies committee is functioning; so is the F. B. I. and the Army and Navy Intelligence Divisions.

Mr. RICH. Your committee is going to meet tomorrow. An appropriation of \$300,000 has been suggested, and you know if there is anybody who wants to economize, I am that one. But let us get some action here.

Mr. COCHRAN. You will get some action. You would have had action if we had the information on which to proceed. The gentleman is on the Appropriations Committee. Would you bring in an appropriation bill until you had information to support it that the House would want?

Mr. RICH. We have brought lots of them in here and we have passed them when we did not know what they were for.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, if the Accounts Committee meets tomorrow, we will bring in a resolution on Wednesday. If the committee meets Wednesday, we will bring in a resolution Thursday. Of course, the Members want some notice as

to when it is coming up, and I want to be in position, when I do bring the resolution in, to be able to answer questions that Members will put to me, and I know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be one of those Members who will be on his feet asking questions.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I refuse to yield further.

Mr. RICH. I want to pay the gentleman a compliment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Never mind; I do not need them now. I appreciate the gentleman's attitude. He has paid me compliments heretofore.

Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted to answer the article in the paper and to protect the Accounts Committee, because it is composed of gentlemen who act by mandate of the House of Representatives and act intelligently.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I want to answer the statement of this writer who says administration forces are responsible for the delay in making the appropriation. There is not a word of truth in that statement. No member of this administration has approached me concerning this additional appropriation.

I have received many telegrams and letters opposing an additional appropriation, but I have advised those wiring and writing that money must be appropriated now that the House has continued the life of the committee. Many individuals and organizations have demanded that they be heard. To them I have said the Accounts Committee is not what can be called a legislative committee; that they should have appeared before the Rules Committee. I have been on this committee for over 15 years, and the policy has always been to hear only Members of Congress. Those Members who have expressed a desire to be heard will be advised when the committee meets, so they can be present if they desire.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, coming down on the train from New York this morning I picked up the New York Times and I read a very interesting story about the *Normandie*. I will give you three lead paragraphs:

As fire fighters finished their work yesterday and salvage crews went back to an increasingly complicated job, naval and police officials were silent concerning the latest fire on the former French liner *Normandie* off West Forty-eighth Street.

The huge ship, taken over for United States military use, caught fire Saturday night for the third time in 3 months. According to the police, a spark from a workman's torch, as on previous occasions, started a blaze in a rear subhold.

Although early reports Saturday night indicated that the fire started in cork insulation in a refrigerating compartment, a Navy spokesman said it began in decomposed stores that salvage workers were attempting to remove.

This is a fire that occurred after the recent congressional investigation which found that the original disaster was due to extreme carelessness. It presents a most distressing picture, most disturbing to the American people, and I think it would be most uplifting to the morale and the psychology of our people if the Government authorities and those in charge of this work would only give us some reasonable assurance that this great ship will not be further destroyed.

I was in New York City yesterday. I made it a point to see the *Normandie*. I stood on the shore with hundreds of others, men and women, boys and girls, all bowed dejectedly, looking at that great ship lying on its side in the muck off the French pier at Forty-eighth Street—a most disturbing scene. I stood alongside an old man. While most of the folks there were very silent, I heard him muttering to himself. I heard him say, "There is something rotten on the *Normandie*," and I was thinking that same thought myself. There is something rotten on the *Normandie*, and it is not decomposed material. That rottenness spells extreme negligence, carelessness of the worst sort, and I think it behooves those in charge of this salvaging effort to go ahead as expeditiously, as carefully and as guarded as possible, to see that we have something left of the world's greatest liner, now in our possession.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If the workmen are going to continue to use blow torches, in reconditioning that ship, does the gentleman not think it would be a good thing to ask the mayor to keep a portion of the fire department there alongside of the workmen all of the time, so that when they do set a fire to it, they could put it out immediately?

Mr. CANFIELD. That might be well. It seems that a scorch-the-ship policy is being pursued and we do not want it.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 21, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold a meeting on Tuesday, April 21, 1942, at 11 a. m. in room 247, House Office Building, for the purpose of considering private bills.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Wednesday, April 22, 1942, at 10:30 a. m. In re. H. R. 6858 and private bills.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hear-

ing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 6885 to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to menhaden fishing.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday May 5, 1942, at 10 a. m., on Senate Joint Resolution 130, to extend and amend certain emergency laws relating to the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the following bills at 10 a. m., April 20 and 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m. Tuesday May 5, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearings in connection with the Federal Communications Commission will be resumed on May 5, at 10 a. m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1584. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1585. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of William Edward Fleming; to the Committee on Claims.

1586. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and approved by the Governor, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, which requires that all laws enacted by the municipal councils in the Virgin Islands shall be reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior and by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1587. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, which requires that all laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands shall be reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior and by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1588. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix and approved by the Governor, pur-



suant to section 16 of the organic act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, which requires that all laws enacted by the municipal councils in the Virgin Islands shall be reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior and by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1589. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report of a survey of the Trinity River watershed in Texas based on an investigation authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 708); to the Committee on Flood Control, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. House Resolution 162. Resolution authorizing and directing an investigation of the naval defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 2031). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 2406. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2032). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 2226. A bill to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct; without amendment (Rept. No. 2033). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 2356. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant easements in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to the city of Murfreesboro, State of Tennessee, to enable the city to construct and maintain a water-pumping station and pipe line; without amendment (Rept. No. 2034). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6646. A bill to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 2035). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6824. A bill to make temporary disability ratings of World War veterans permanent after 10 years; without amendment (Rept. No. 2036). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 6926. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to the State of Missouri for highway purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2037). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2399. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States,

and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2038). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 6927. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2039). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 6948. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 6949. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6950. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 6951. A bill to amend subsections (b) and (d) of section 77 of the Judicial Code so as to transfer the county of Butts from the Macon division of the middle district of Georgia to the Atlanta division of the northern district of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 6952. A bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. D'ALESSANDRO:

H. R. 6953. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 6954. A bill to authorize officers and members of the armed forces to accept certain rewards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 6955. A bill to promote the prosecution of the war by exempting from State, Territorial, and local taxes the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property for use in performing defense contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 6956. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. R. 6957. A bill to make the theft of tires and tubes a Federal offense during any period during which restrictions on the sale or use of tires or tubes are in effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 6958. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the postal service employed in a dual capacity; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 6959. A bill to amend the Selective Service Act of 1940, by addition of section

303 (a) to the Code of the United States of 1941 fixing the time that any citizen of the United States may be considered a subject for service training required by the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6960. A bill for the compensation of property owners in territory to be taken for bombing and target ranges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALE:

H. R. 6961. A bill to incorporate the United Philippine War Veterans as a body corporate of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 6962 (by request). A bill to extend provisions of the act of March 20, 1933, and Veterans Regulations applicable to World War veterans and dependents to veterans and dependents of the present war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6963. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6964. A bill to authorize the assessor of the District of Columbia to compromise inheritance and estate taxes in cases of conflicting claims of domicile; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. Res. 469. Resolution providing for the payment out of the contingent fund of the House of \$140.75 to William A. Pixley as reimbursement for the value of a camera lost while in the custody of the Capitol Police; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6965. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mark Dobbs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 6966. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Legg and Loetta Trainer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 6967. A bill for the relief of Douglas R. Muther; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 6968. A bill for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Utah:

H. R. 6969. A bill for the relief of Frank Franklin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. R. 6970. A bill for the relief of Carolyn D. Griffin; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

269C. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution presented by Miss Aurora Sylvia and adopted by the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island at their annual convention, February 15, 1942, sincerely endorsing all measures adopted by

the United States Government to bring to a final success and victory this war for the preservation of our democracy and the peace of the world, and pledging themselves to the United States regardless of what nation or nations which are now or may hereafter enter into war against this country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2691. Also, resolution of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, urging Congress to curtail immediately all expenditures which are not necessary to the prosecution of the war even though such curtailment involves the same sort of sacrifice in governmental fields that the Government now expects in fields of business and personal activity; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

2692. Also, resolution presented by Dominique S. Pavou and adopted by the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island at their annual convention, February 15, 1942, pledging themselves to do everything within their power, even to the sacrificing of their lives, in order that the privileges, opportunities, and liberties afforded them by the United States might be preserved; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2693. By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD: Resolution of the Sixty-fourth Assembly District Democratic Club of Los Angeles, Calif., vigorously protesting against the antilabor bills introduced in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Labor.

2694. By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Petition of S. I. Acheson, of Moline, Ill., and 55 signers, supporting House bill 4000, relative to the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages in all military establishments and areas adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2695. By Mr. LECOMPTE: Petition of sundry citizens of Richland, Iowa, urging favorable consideration of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2696. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of R. L. Hibbs, secretary of the Louisa County Better Schools Association, and superintendent of schools, Columbus Junction, Iowa, urging the continuation of the National Youth Administration program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2697. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Minerva B. Marshall and sundry citizens of Franklin, Mass., recommending the enactment of legislation to divert all grains and fruits from the manufacture of distilled, fermented, and malt beverages to the manufacture of materials for defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2698. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin, requesting Congress to pass legislation immediately prohibiting any discrimination whatsoever against any American citizen employed or seeking employment in any industry turning out, or servicing, or transporting any requirements for which the taxpayers' money is to be expended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2699. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Milton, Wis., favoring the passage of Senate bill 860, to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2700. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mrs. H. Carl Nelson and 35 other citizens of Cartersville, Ga., and vicinity, in favor of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2701. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Waco Rotary Club, Waco, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to all-out effort for defeat of

the enemies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2702. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the citizenship and patriotism committee, San Francisco Lions Club, relative to the California State Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, of New York, and president of the Synagogue Council of America, offered the following prayer:

Lord, who art our refuge in all generations and art near to all who call upon Thee in truth, we pray that the deliberations of the Representatives of the American people here assembled may be informed with the spirit of wisdom and understanding, counsel and strength, knowledge and fear of the Lord. Grant us understanding great enough to pierce the confusion which our foes are striving to bring into our midst by fomenting suspicion and ill will between group and group. Grant us strength equal to the burdens of battle. Grant us faith commensurate with the desperate need for a better world.

We lift our hearts with thanksgiving that a people of diverse strands, we are indivisible in the bond of allegiance; that a people of several creeds, we are of one faith touching our destiny as sponsor and guarantor of the concepts of human freedom.

May Thy protection be vouchsafed unto the Chief Executive of our Nation and unto all who with him are entrusted with the safeguarding of our rights and our liberties, our lives, our security, and our honor, our commonweal of body and spirit—be their places in the halls of government, on the fields and lanes of battle, in the farms, factories, and offices, or in the homes, schools, and churches.

May victory crown our hopes, our labors, and our sacrifices and bring nearer the day when all men shall dwell in safety, everyone under his vine and under his fig tree, with none to make him afraid. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6328. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

Lt. COMDR. EDWARD H. O'HARE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, because I had the honor in 1933 to appoint Edward H. O'Hare, of St. Louis, to the Naval Academy, the President this morning invited me to be present at the White House at which time he not only presented Lieutenant O'Hare with the Congressional Medal of Honor but also promoted him to the rank of lieutenant commander. The President in his citation praised Lieutenant Commander O'Hare, America's outstanding naval ace, for destroying six Japanese planes which attacked the carrier to which Lieutenant Commander O'Hare was assigned in the Far East.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, who was also present announced he had awarded to the city of St. Louis the Navy E—excellency—because it was the first city in the Nation to fill its quota in the Navy relief drive. St. Louis is the first city to be so recognized.

Lieutenant Commander O'Hare was designated by the Secretary of the Navy to present the Navy E pennant to the city of St. Louis next Saturday. Naturally I was happy and proud, as are the people of my congressional district and the city of St. Louis.

Just prior to presenting the medal the President said:

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lt. Edward H. O'Hare, United States Navy, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in aerial combat, at grave risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, as section leader and pilot of fighting squadron 3, when on February 20, 1942, having lost the assistance of his teammates, he interposed his plane between his ship and an advancing enemy formation of nine attacking twin-engined heavy bombers. Without hesitation, alone and unaided, he repeatedly attacked this enemy formation at close range in the face of their intense combined machine gun and cannon fire, and despite this concentrated opposition, he, by his gallant and courageous action, his extremely skillful marksmanship, making the most of every shot of his limited amount of ammunition, shot down five enemy bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb-release point.

"As a result of his gallant action, one of the most daring, if not the most daring single action in the history of combat aviation, he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage."

[Here the gavel fell.]

### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, April 23, after the completion of the regular legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, following the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.